





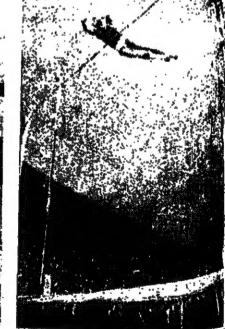




moments at

the Munich

Olympics





The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 21 September 1972 Eleventh Year - No. 545 - By air

C 20725 C

EEC ministers meeting in Rome have no easy task

Frankfurter Rundschau

M ajor, indeed fundamental decisions are in the offing in Western Eusubsection recently the extent of what is a stake has almost been forgotten.

But the catastrophe of Munich and the

resulting complications for Bonn's foreign policy have not relieved Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel of the obligation to get down to European brass tacks in their talks with Mr Heath of Britain and M. Pompidou of France.

This is all to the good. Bonn's foreign policy must get under way again, and the sooner the better.

It is more than mere coincidence, still less an optical convenience, that problems of Western European politics were at the heart of political talks held in the shadow of the Munich Olympics. They would have been the main topic even if high-taking visitors from the Eastern Bloc

taking visitors from the pastern blood and put in an appearance.

Following the swift and impressive return to normal in relations with Eastern brope and shortly before the inaugurative of the pastern before the inaugurathe of the new ten-member European Community the time has come to put Western Europe's house in order and at long last to shore up foundations that have been a little on the shaky side.

The somewhat petty squabbling over the date on which the Western European summit conference is to be held amply flustrates the weakness of Western Eutope. It also shows how urgently necessayith to overcome this weakness.

The major and minor problems of European cooperation can all be traced back to a discord that is currently of crucial importance for the future develop-

ment of Western Europe.
On the one hand all concerned are nterested in economic integration on the asis of the Common Market. On the other, Franco refuses, and a number of ther countries are unwilling to com-

IN THIS ISSUE

MUNICH Despite considerable horror and anger the Games must go on OUR WORLD Officialdom comes to grips with the passport security problem TECHNOLOGY

Europa III rocket calls for major policy decisions

International music congress hovers between classical and avant-garde



President Georges Pompidou and Chancellor Willy Brandt had talks in Munich on 9 September while the French President was visiting the 1972 Games. The main item they discussed was the forthcoming EEC summit conference planned for October.

of political harmonisation involving

willingness to forgo certain national so-

vereign rights.

This is the point at which the discord between integration and sovereignty assumes the proportions of a contradiction that must, failing all other possibilities, be resolved in the face of French

The EEC Poreign and Finance Ministers
Continued on page 2

prospect of success the second stage of the economic and monetary union, due munalise their national powers of decision in the political sector. to start in 1974, must include measures

Economic integration and political cooperation between sovereign states are, it is argued, capable of coexisting.

There are very real reasons for what at first glance would appear to be somewhat abstract dissension. All Western European countries are in something of a quandary. Committed though they are to integration, they retain a number of political tasks that call for consultation with their partners but must, in the final analysis, be accomplished on the basis of national and sovereign responsibility.

This schism may well remain for some time to come, though the debate on an economic and monetary union make it clear that the countries of Western Europe cannot for much longer continue to head in different directions.

By dint of considerable patience Bonn has succeeded in achieving a high degree of rapprochement with Paris. After the talks between Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou during the Olympic it is, however, clear that there are limits to the compromise.

France may insist that a European economic fund must only be used as a last resort to bolster up ailing currencies but Bonn must also make it clear that common monetary and credit policles have to form part of the much-vaunted parallelism of the economic and monetary

Otherwise this country, with substantial reserves at its disposal, might well spend much of its time subsidising the inflationary policies of other countries. The urgently needed European stability policy would remain a plous hope.

If such a stability policy is to stand any

Paris Summit still at an inconclusive stage

Bearing in mind the tenor of France's European policy, the character of M. Pompidou as a politician and a President and detailed analysis of what at times are extremely complicated preparations for the Western European summit conference them were not the district. conference, there was not the slightest likelihood of the French leader announcing, on taking his leave of Chancellor Brandt after their Olympic meeting, that the summit had either definitely been postponed or that he had expressly invited the Chancellor to attend the conference in Paris on 19 October as arranged. This being the case, the inconclusive nature of the talks could hardly come as a disappointment.

M. Pompidou wants to be assured of so solid a groundwork for the conference that a conclusion is certain to be reached before it comes to a close. The EEC Council of Ministers meeting in Rome has been entrusted with the task of so dealing with the monetary and economic policy material at its disposal, appling due attention to the political framework, that the summit conference is assured of success.

The French President stated in Munich that the European Community was on the brink of an extremely tricky stage of its development in which new issues were being raised.

Did he mean the new issues of old, issues arising automatically from the expansion of the Common Market a start on which has already been made, or did he mean entirely new issues of which we are as yet unaware?

M. Pompidou considers the Rome conference of the EEC Council of Ministers to be decisive. It will certainly be so as far as France's decision is concerned.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 September 1972)



British Premier Edward Heath (right) in Munich for the Olympic Games gave a reception at his hotel on 4 September for Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his wife Mildred (left).

IN THE TERRORIST ATTACK

Munich massacre damages the future of the Olympics

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

DIE

A t the half-way mark of the Munich Olympics the TV announcer in the Olympic studio linked viewers to the news desk with the words: "You have just been watching the cheerful Games. Lot us hope that; the news is on the cheerful side too."

Everyone of course knew what the newscast was going to be like. There would be the usual newsreels from the Vietnam war, shots of Ugandan Asians arriving at Heathrow airport, an interview with Foreign Minister Scheel - all very much run-of-the-mill items.

Years of war and strife in Indo-China and even the columns of Vietnamese refugees with forlow expressions on their faces are nothing new. They have come to be regarded as part and parcel of the

The Munich Olympics still sounded a cheerful note, though, and the atmosphere was brisk and elating. On the Monday evening a sixteen-year-old Rhenish schoolgirl unexpectedly won Olympic gold and 60,000 spectators roared their delight. Everyone was delighted and the atmosphere was dominated by sportsmanship and peaceful competition.

Then, twelve hours later, Palestinian terrorists belonging to the Black September commando group held members of the Israeli Olympic team hostage in the Olympic Village.

At one fell swoop the fiction of the cheerful Games and the peaceful Olympics was destroyed and the spectacle of young people from all over the world competing in peace and harmony shown up for the wishful thinking it was.

Regardless of wishful thinking by

When it looked as though the Israeli hostages had been rescued a sigh of

relief went round the world. In Munich

and Fürstenfeldbruck, where the Olympic

peace had been rudely interrupted by

gunfire first thing in the morning and last

thing at night, the well-nigh intolerable burden of tension that had made 5 Sep-

tember the most dramatic day of the

Games so, far gave way to relief among

athletes and spectators alike. The Inter-

national Olympic Committee spontaneously responded by deciding that the

All over Israel, where the fate of the

hostages was a matter for national con-

cern, the news that they had been freed

spread like wildfire. America too breatli-

Continued from page 1

meeting in Rome will face no easy job.

They ought to shelve decisions that can

be shelved, such as whether the political

secretariat ought to be established in

bluff, even at the cost of a summit

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1972) role.

Games would go on.

Brussels or in Paris.

Olympic organisers sport and politics are and remain two sides of the same coin. Since the unfortunate Rhodesian affair even the most committed advocates of sporting purity have had to acknowledge

A distinction can no longer be drawn between sport and world reality, certainly not by means of bans on public meetings, fine words and police patrols. Sporting events are potentially just as likely to become involved with politics as airline passengers are to be hijacked.

Even if investigations in Munich reveal that identity checks in the Olympic Village were insufficient, that the Munich police's contingency planning did not take the possibility of an attack of this kind into account and that the attempt to free the hostages was bound to prove a failure because it was purely and simply bungled, not even the most intricate precautions could have prevented this monstrous act by fanatical Arabs careless even of their

Errors of omission and poor planning alone are insufficient to explain why crimes can be committed.

Where violence is resorted to as a political method, as in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and where murderers are championed as martyrs, as by Arab governments after the bloodbath at Tel Aviv airport, crime is bound to flourish.

The guilty ones

If anyone is to blame for the heinous bloodshed in Munich then, it is the politicians in Cairo, Damseus, Baghdad, Tripoli and Algiers who for years have sowed the seeds of hatred and vengeance among Palestinians.

The men who provide the Palestinians with money and incite them to kill Jews whenever the opportunity arises are the must be no.

The terrorist attack reviewed

h bhallagaight an Laboras an a

VYESER KÜRLER

At the very moment eyewitnesses were

proclaiming that the guerrillas were done for and assumptions that the hostages had

survived were officially stated to be the

truth the bound hostages had already

Not until hours, later, in the early

hours of the morning, were the general public to be told the truth about the

gruesome massacre on the landing strip at

Yet who is going to blame the men who

spent hours negotiating with the terrorists and even offered themselves as hostages in place of the Israeli athletes for not

summoning up the courage or the strength to admit that a move approved

of by the Israeli government had been

Both the terrorists and the police

been murdered in cold blood.

Fürstenfeldbruck.

Hans Kepper finish the media also played an unusual

But they ought also to call France's unsuccessful until so late in the day?

conference deadline. France will not be resorted to extreme means in their ma-

able to maintain its stand for very long. cabre duel of impotence. From start to

The Soviet newspaper admittedly made an outrageous counter-accusation. Not only Arab reactionaries but also Israeli agents, it claimed, were promoting extremism among guerrilla groups in order to discredit them in the light of world

murderers' accomplices and as much to blame as the terrorists themselves.

A few days prior to the Fürstenfeldbruck massacre Pravdu even went so far as to condemn terrorism by Palestinian splinter groups such as Black September when directed against the civilian popula-

opinion as terrorists.

In view of the bloodshed at Tel Aviv

Criticism is all very well but...

Debate about the guilt or negligence of the men responsible for security arrangements at the Munich Olympics

To convert the Olympic Village in:

a military camp would have been to mike the whing of the kind ever happens again nonsense of the Games' message of aniso, duracterise the initial response of poliwill continue.

Were precautions sufficient from the start bearing in mind that no special moves were made to protect points exposed to particular danger, such as the Israeli quarters?

Were the powers that be, understandably enough, carried away by the peaceful, harmonious course of the Games and

induced to relax their vigilance?

Or was attention paid to foolish critics who poked fun at the police presence at Oberwiesenfeld until shortly before the disaster, and are now equally busily lamenting the fact that insufficient precautions were taken?

The question is: are there effective precautions that can be taken against ideologically motivated and militarily equipped terrorists who deliberately risk their lives in para-military manoeuvres? As far as safeguarding civilian targets by civilian means is concerned the unswer

One news flash contradicted the other,

priority was given to the latest report and

there was no alternative to countenancing

the risk of purveying information that had not yet been officially verified.

A whole day's news reflected the total

confusion of the dramatic events accom-

panying the attack on Israeli athletes and

The question now most likely to be

rescue attempt certainly warrants criti-

cism, as do security arrangements before-

continue was right.

freed and the rescue operation been Late on the Tuesday evening Com Ahlers, the clitef government spokesus appeared on television and confined that the operation had been a success the authority clinched the issue and account ed for the canard launched by the

following morning's papers. The truth did not come to light wall well after midnight. To this day " satisfactory explanation for this too foolery has been forthcoming.

(Frankfucter Allgemeine Zeitet für Deutschland, 7 September 1973)

The German Tribune

asked is whether it was right to set a trap for both the guerrillas and the hostages. The way the powers that be set about the Friedrich Reinscke Verlag GmbH. 23 School Aussicht, Hamburg 78. Tel.: 2 28 51. Tel.: 66 Adenaueraliee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 63 B

Opinions may well differ as to whether the International Olympic Committee's Advertising rates list No. 9 — Annual aubscription DM 25. final decision to allow the Games to Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdreckt rei, Hamburg-Blankanase. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 28b Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

On the other hand, who would, might or could assume responsibility for allowing the hostages to be flown out of the country to certain death at the hands of fanatical extremists?

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIB reprint are published in cooperation with editorial staffs of Isading newspapers of Federal Republic of Germany, They are plets translations of the original faxi, in way abridged nor editorially redrafted. GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a Quar Review and a Supplement, articles self-from German periodicals. The applause at the mourning ceremony thus gives rise to hopes that sorrow rather than anger will prove to be the lasting emotion among both hosts and in all correspondence please quote your sub-scription number which appears on the wap-per to the left of your address. guests. Otherwise the tragedy of black September would be immeasurable.

airport and in Munich hypocrisy of the MUNICH kind is as obnoxious as the jubilations Arab politicians. An entire day in Munich vetred h

tween fear and anxiety. Then, way promidnight, the news came through that thousand that had not been freed. They had died in the attempt.

Each and every word of sorrow zene superfluous at this moment. Every a tempt to clad loathing in words proud.

They sit in the centre of the arena, the failure. All that remained was paralyza.

They sit in the centre of the arena, the failure. All that remained was paralyza.

They sit in the centre of the arena, the failure. All that remained was paralyza.

They sit in the centre of the arena, the failure and the realisation that we were a happy, carefree lot, arek ago they were a happy, carefree lot,

Overnight the cheerful Games Le brooping and limp. In the face of the become the deathly Games. In view thistes one reads perplexity and shock the catastrophe one cannot but feel; ou the nows they heard this morning the Olympic Games are over and &

Munich has come to be a discord Olympics in a quarrelsome world. It ist writing on the wall. Who is to rub it out

speaking peace unto nation.

would have made much difference.

This is why there is little point i

where security precautions are concenti-

exaggerated hopes need not be placed it

which is another matter altogether.

What was unnecessary, though, watt

misled the general public for several hoss

into believing that the hostages had been

Rederal Republic

beaking peace unto nation.

Even if the Olympic Village had be:

the Federal Republic of Germany to the

bristling with soldiers one wonders ber mats at Munich and Fürstenfeldbruck. ing in mind the bloodbath at Tel An "Stocked to the core by the dreadful airport and the fanaticism of the some that put an end to all our hopes of sassins, their irrational outlook unmid the bracki athletes still held hostage by ful of survival, whether their prescipitational terrorists being rescued", Presidest Gustav Heinemann sent a message of condolence to Israeli President Shazar.

levelling accusations or making exast President stated in his telegram, shared Conclusions of a general kind may be the greef felt by the Israeli head of state, drawn in respect of foreign nationals but the brackli people, particularly the rolathes of the victims, and indeed "the entire civilised world."

The tragic course of events at Fusien Chancellor Brandt cabled his regret to feldbruck air base may, all things co-Premier Golda Meir of Israel, expressing sidered, only to have been expected, a condolence in connection with the tragic death of so many young people." heir death, he said, was an occusion for though it need not have been inevitale, plef on the part of the people of this catastrophic public relations policy in

> Pursuing political goals.
> The Confederation of Federal Republic hat Unions declared that the Palestiterrorists had abused the Olympic ite "in the most infamous manner."

The Central Council of Jews in the

The three major political parties have Meanwhile expressed their readiness to abide by the IOC decision that the Games mest go on.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 September 1972)

Despite considerable horror and anger the Games must go on

Man was his own worst enemy and it: but now they are sitting on the same spot was one occasion when evil was to and mourning. The air over the stadium is banal; it struck terror into our hearts. key, leaden. The flags at half must hang shin paralyzed them.

hathe front rows in the arena sit eight men and two women, the survivors of the badi team including Shunuel Lalkin, the

A grief-stricken

Consternation, sorrow and calls to the

People in the Federal Republic, the

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel expassed his regret to Israeli ambassador en Horin. Social Democrat Jochen Schulz, spokesman for his party's national executive, noted that "all that remains is a felling of powerless rage and

deep grief."
SPD deputy leader Herbert Wehner to stay calm "even spealed to people to stay calm "even though it may be almost unbearable to do so." Free Democratic molecular Free Democratic spokesman Chemin-Petit described the outcome of the terrorist attack in Munich as a "tragedy born of hatred."

Linguistan Social Union leader Franz

losef Strauss of Bavaria called on the civilised countries of the world to join forces in outlawing everyone who uses or locates crime and violence as means of

federal Republic stressed that the Germans could on no account be blamed for the Munich massacre. "That could have happened anywhere," General Secretary lendrik van Dam commented.

Views differ as to whether the Olympic Games should carry on. A snap poll conducted by the Wickert institute revealthat forty per cent were in favour of calling off the Games, forty per cent in favour of continuing and twenty per cent

head of their small mission. He manged to he gives thanks. He could cast doubt on escape the guerillas.

Shmuel Lalkin rises to his feet and proceeds with slow, heavy strides across the cinder track and mounts the speaker's continue to enter for Olympic Games." rostrum, his grey-blue uniform lacket. The 80,000 voice their approval with standing out against the black of the guests of honour.

Mr Lalkin follows Willi Daume to the rostrum. Daume's words were grating, bitter and helpless. 80,000 speciators await with bated breath the words of Shmuel Lalkin. Will he give vent to the pain he feels? Will he be bitter? Will he attack? He speaks in Hebrew and his words are not understood. But suddenly the 80,000 are able to understand something that traverses the language barrier -the names of the eleven massacred hos-

At first a few sportsmen rise to their feet. Then spectators, the guests of honour, and finally the whole stadium rises to a minute's silence in honour of the dead completely spontaneously. No one had given the command.

The speech of this man has moved 80,000 people. He must be shocked, almost crippled by his grief and sense of loss of his friends and sporting companions. But he does not attack anyone. No mention of guilt passes his lips. There is no whisper of self-pity. Instead this courageous man gives to the 80,000 who are prepared to give him solace a signal of

44.

the whole Olympic idea, but instead he voices his approval of it. He says: "Despite this crime Israeli sportsmen will loud applause, breaking for the first time the silence that has gripped the stadium.

On a wave of sympathy the Israeli ambassador takes the platform. Ben-Horin speaks with a calm, muted voice, condemning the assassins and reviling their "horrific lack of consideration for the basic values of human civilisation".

And he is the first to really outline the magnitude of this crime. "It is not only that a nation has been struck at, but also the whole fabric of international coexistence has been placed in constant danger of tearing and falling to pieces."

With his acrid and condemning words of revulsion at terrorism and murder Ben-Horin suddenly alters the nature of this solemn ceremony.

He gives the depressed and saddened people in the stadium a chance to let off steam and express their feelings. For they have not come just to mourn and keep silent. They want to have a say and time and again they interrupt the ambassador's

words with unprompted applause.
When President Gustay Heinemann follows to the rostrum he finds an audience that is filled with anger as well as grief and is at all times ready to applaud his attacks, especially when he lashes out at "those countries that do nothing to

prevent these murderers in their activ-

It is amid this atmosphere of rage and defiance that Avery Brundage takes the platform and includes in his speech the sentence that has become a cliché of the showbiz world: "The show must go on". Again the masses applaud his decisions. The few voices of disapproval are drowned out by the crowd.

The Munich Philharmonic plays funereal music. The crowds disperse. The next day they will be back to cheer and scream at their heroes. Their voices may have lost their edge, they may be a little more hesirant, but the show goes on.

As we leave the stadium muscles are again being flexed on the training fields. There will be more victories, more defeats, more cheers, more groans. But one thing is certain, the carefree Olympics died a death on 5 September 1972. A beautiful dream has come to an end -Fritz Wirth

(Die Welt, 7 September 1972) (Photo: dpa)

The following is the address by Federal President Gustav Heinemann at the memorial ceremony in the Munich Olympic stadium for the murdered Israeli athletes on 6 September 1972 Eleven days ago I stood on this spot and declared the Munich Olympics 1972 open. They began as truly happy Games, living up to the Olympic ideal. The response throughout the world was magnificent until yesterday morning when the shadow of an act of murder was cast on them. Last night the hand of terror and horror was extended further. The attempt to rescue the Israeli hostages was

The faces of men that a short while ago were filled with happiness and relaxation now reflect helplessness and bewilderment. We are witnesses to a nefarious crime and we are staggered

by the magnitude of it.

With deepest sorrow and mourning we remember the victims of this assault. Our sympathies are extended to their families and the whole people of Israel. This attack hit out at all of

Was it possible to avoid this assault and its consequences? At the moment no one is able to give a satisfactory enswer to this question. Who are the people responsible for this impious

In the foreground stands a criminal organisation which believes that hatred and homicide are fair means in a political battle. But responsibility must also be borne by those countries which do nothing to prevent these

To all people in all parts of the world it has been made clear in the past few hours that hatred can only destroy. The victims of this outrage will remind us again and again to do all in our power to overcome hate. Precisely now as we remember the latest victims of fanaticism which has shocked the world we should try to replace this extremism with the desire for conciliation.

:The Glympic ideal has not been refuted. We are bounden to it even more than before. In the events that we have had to live through there is no ine of demarcation between north a south or east and west. The line of demarcation runs between those people who are solidly behind the idea of peace and the others who bring deadly danger to all that makes life worth living.

Life requires conciliation. Conciliation must not fall victim to terrorism.

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany I appeal to all the nations of the world: lend a hand to overcome hatred. Help to pave the way for conciliation.



Foreign Office promotion for spokesman Guido Brunner

Up till now he has been acting on the rather slippery platform of political public relations work. But as he carried on this metier with a mixture of elegance and carefulness that is rare, neither he nor the platform suffered any damage. This may be one reason why Guido Brunner has been promoted from spokesman for the Foreign Office in Bonn to the Office's

Although the chances that he will anger journalists, ministers, foreign States and potentiates by over-hasty or over-hesitant statements are less in his new mission the post as head of the planning staff is dicey enough. For Brunner must now be a reliable compass on which Walter Scheel can steer his course.

"I don't want to be a second Egon Bahr," Guido Brunner said. But it is not so easy to escape comparisons. Brunner (FDP), a doctor of laws (with honours, of course), will have to stand comparison with such distinguished predecessors as Gunther Diehl of the CDU (when Gerhard Schröder was Federal Foreign Minister) and Egon Bahr of the SPD (when Willy Brandt headed the Federal Foreign Min-

Egon Bahr made the planning staff an

Hans-Jochen Vogel's new job in Bonn

Tans Jochen Vogel, the new SPD Federal state Chairman in Bavaria, has succeeded in making his way to Bonn in double quick time. Party Chairman Willy Brandt and his two deputies proposed him for the party presidium as successor to Karl Schiller and he was

voted in unanimously. So Vogel has a seat and a vote on this lofty party committee even before he has secured himself a seat in the Bundestag. The public was taken by surprise. Nevertheless the explanation for his election was quite plausible. The SPD has been assured that the presidium has always been a good mixture of politicians from Bonn, the Federal states and local governments. This makes Vogel an obvious

There should be no doubting this. interpretation. But one gets the impression that Vogel was not voted in solely on his showing as a local government pol-itician. His battle with the left-wing of the party in Munich is still fresh in everyone's memory. Was not the idea of the party committee to show by Vogel's. election where they drew the line on the

At the speech he gave to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the death of Kurt Schumacher, Willy Brandt was also

Sub-Committee of the SPD Committee

show the electorate in good time before the vote that the party is not sliding towards the left. Erhard Eppler and Walter Arendt, who were recently considered the favourites to take over Schiller's place on the party presidium have been left behind. Werner Bollmann



Guido Brunner

important nerve centre of Federal Republic foreign policies with his concept of the new Ostpolitik, renunciation of the use of force and nuclear weapons limitation.

Guido Brunner, 42, follows in the footsteps of Dirk Oncken, who has been posted to Greece as Federal Republic ambassador. He views the planning staff first and foremost as a coordination and advisory centre in the Federal Foreign Ministry with the task of straightening out the eternal tangles of internations politics so as to make them clearer to all

The great mentor is of course that man who made political planning in the Western world possible and popular and thus helped in the birth of the Bonn planning staff, set up in 1963: John F.

The new chief brain in the house of a thousand windows in Adenaueralice, Bonn, will not be able to complain of a lack of material to be unravelled and of policies to be formed. The first pile of spaghetti on his plate is the most obvious still outstanding matter of Federal foreign policy, namely the acceptance of the two German States into the United Nations.

"So that no one shall get the wrong idea about our attitude" Guido Brunner will outline clearly the motives and intentions of the Federal Republic both to the people at home and the world at large. Until this position has been stated quite clearly, Brunner says, "we can all too easily become the plaything of

Brunner is a professional when it comes to foreign policies and he knows only too well what can happen when those involved plod on blissfully trusting in the Almighty: "You try to please em all and end up pleasing nobody."

Among the "thousands of problems" that face the Federal Republic at the gates of the United Nations one particular one stands out. Right from the start the Pederal Republic must present a unified face to the UN. The basis and the guiding principles of Bonn's foreign policy must be clearly worked out and formulated.

Among them are self-determination, human rights, freedom of the individual détent, security by means of alliances, worldwide cooperation, Western European integration and social solidarity.

"If for example the UN human rights commission is discussing the problem of freedom of the intellectuals it must be clear that the Federal Republic will take up a certain position." Indeed nothing worse can happen to a State nowadays than that it be regarded as a pawn in someone else's game.

Bonn's political planners are also well aware that the planning euphoria of the Kennedy era has calmed down in the meantime. Certainly "intuitive" poli-ticians like de Gaulle and Adenauer did not win the day. They played it by car, recalling Bismarck's warning that long-term planning was not feasible, and they despised as well as feared the craze for thought and planning that marked the Kennedy Brains Trust.

On the other hand it is quite clear that crisis managers armed with computers cannot save the world from destruction on their own. The most convincing example today of the combination of exuberance and scepticism is Henry Kissinger. Without Kissinger's work America's foreign policies would undoubtedly be in a much worse mess than they are in.

In Bonn the new chief of the planning staff at the Auswartiges Amt Guido Brunner is not setting his sights so high. He is not keen to have sovereignty over his eight-man planning team in the same way as Presidential adviser Kissinger has. "This would lead to very many con-

Brunner wants to serve the Federal Republic with precise coordination and OUR WORLD Republic with precise coordination in particularly by giving it "clear sights of its own interests". In the gigantic burner cracy of the Foreign Ministry amount other places this is threatened with

Even if the Federal Foreign Ministry filled with highly intelligent people it scarcely possible for them to see further than the boundaries of their own

Federal State committees or expental visory panels the natural inflexibility of these bodies and their administrate setup can be dangerous. It can be differi to see the wood for the trees on make such as the European agricultural pd when not only various groups within Ministry but also other Federal ministra put their two-pennyworth in.

In order to get his department bells orientated Brunner hopes to free ba



from the daily drudgery, "but not the them so far away that the planning and becomes a kind of study centre in which historical theses are all that are po-

Guido Brunner seems well qualited in this job somewhere between analytical science and day-to-day politics. This son-in-law of General Speidel and member of the Liberal Students Associations his university days who was among it group of friends centring round Them Dehler of the FDP has a good understanding with his boss, Walter Sched, who aptly and nonchalantly dubbed him "S

As representative of the Bonn government at the United Nations – following posts in Liverpool and Madrid, where h was born - Guido Brunner has gathered not only experience abroad but also sense for the multilateral entanglements and interests that arege gaining ground at the time over the old traditional bileral relationships.

Shortly before his promotion Brune was entrusted with a mission of a special nature by Walter Scheel, Brunner water man in Bonn who struck up contact will Wang Shu, the correspondent of the New China News Agency, who voices to opinions of Peking while disguising him self as a journalist.

This move was designed not just it keep alive old contacts but to take the first step along the road to diplomik relations with Peking, as well.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 September 1971)

No. 545 - 21 September 17/2

Officialdom comes to grips with the passport security problem

onsiderable amount of red tape. Three times as many people apply to change their name but are deterred by the official obstacles that are put in their www. "The State is keen that a person hold keep that same name his life-long, w that the citizen can be supervised wittout any difficulties," commented an official who is responsible for processing pplications to change the name.

It costs between five and 2,000 Marks o change the surname and from five to 500 to change a Christian name. The high costs are meant to deter people. The fees at mainly used to investigate if the policant has a 'reasonable ground' for danging his name or if the applicant is medy wanting to change his name so as to conceal a criminal past or some other wavoury fact. The fees have to be paid om if the application is rejected. The outs are computed bearing in mind the applicant's means and in the 'public interest' in the change of name.

An example of 'public interest' is the application made by Hermann Braczyczwski. Officials tried five times to write the same without a mistake and found it difficult so he was allowed to change his sumame to Bergmann.

About forty per cent of the people who wish to change their names have names that are of Slavonic origin which make things difficult for them to be integrated into society in the Federal Republic.

In the file dealing with the case of a Herr Kaczmierczak the following point was made: "For two generations we have been living in Cologne and can consider

ponsibilities.

Since foreign policy decisions rank have to be made from the viewpoint of Federal State committees or expensed.

If ore than 5,000 citizens in his courselves to be true people from the Rhineland if we did not have this name. My son is nicknamed at school 'Pollack'." He was given permission to change his

> But people who have derisive or unpleasant surnames have a more difficult time of it. Officials receive letters from people who ask for help because they have names such as Schwein (pig), Bandit, Fresse (glutton) and ask for 'serious' names. One man wrote: "I am constantly being teased by my friends and colleagues at work because I am called Dumm." He was allowed to change his name to Herr

Forty per cent of those who apply to have their names changed wish to do so because they have surnames that cause laughter. Often the applicants are at the end of their tether. That the applicants have been tormented until things become unbearable is well known to the officials, but they do maintain that one has to put up with a little leg-pulling in life. If a man is just called Bock (gost) this would not be considered as important as a wine-dealer who is named Bier.

There is also considerable antipathy for names that are common, the kind of names that appear in page after page of a telephone book in a major city. In Cologne, for instance letters adressed to G. Schmitz, love-letters or bills, usually end up at the home of Gregor Schmitz and not Georg Schmitz.

People who are named Braun, Becker, Fischer, Haase, Hoffmann, Krause, Krüger, Lange, Lehmann, Mayer, Müller, Neumann, Richter, Schmidt, Schneider, Schröder, Schultz, Schwarz, Wagner, Weber, Wolff or Zimmermann and can see Nordwest **Zeitung**

disadvantages in changing their name have only to create a double-barrelled name, probably by using their wife's maiden name to get out of their dilemma. Officialdom looks upon this benignly because it gives a slight air of difference to a common name.

But a person who is just unhappy with the surname he or she has is going to find it difficult to change names. The Gelsen-kirchen office refused to admit the application for a change of name of Hans Joachim Kaufmann, Herr Kaufmann stated in his application that as a convinced Communist and anti-Christian he could hardly carry a name that in German means 'businessman'. He pointed out that Hans was short for Johannes and Joachim means "elected by God" and Kaufmann had such a capitalist sound to it. The court rejected his application on the rounds that a name is a mark of dentification not an indication of one's

On the other hand a Herr Rotz of Ahaus in Westphalia maintained he could prove that the family had been named Roths until 1846 when a sacristan made a mistake writing the family name. After 120 years the error was put right.

One court had a most interesting case presented before it. Professor Arnold Gehlen, a sociologist from Aschen, requested Essen journalist Arnold Gehlen to change his name, since there was a risk that they could be confused.

The Essen journalist was flattered by the request but refused to comply. The court ruled that no citizen could be forced to change his name. There were definite rules laying down when the State should demand a person to change his or

Keen television viewers and avid readers of detective novels know that agents and spies when they desert to the other side need to start life anew with another name. There are many agents from the German Democratic Republic living in the Federal Republic under false names. It is also allowed for people who have been penalised by a miscarriage of justice to change their names. For instance Mrs Rohrbach was charged with having mur-dered her husband, but she was acquitted

and allowed to change her name.

Whilst in the main the change of a family name is left to the local official changes of Christian name can be left to

On average in a week officials in a major city with 500,000 inhabitants have to answer at least ten problems along these lines: "My wife wanted Hendrik and not Heinrich for our son. I was so angry that my wife wanted this name. Please rescue our marriage."

Someone else wants to add an additional Christian name "the one the aunt wants". Then there are those who want to change their names so as to be 'up with the fashions' usually to names made popular by the stars of show business, but when these names are longer in vogue parents and children usually do not want

to know anything more of the names.

Cologne lawyer Dr Schaefer has come up with an idea that could do away with the difficulties that occur over Christian names. He said: "Frequently children are not happy with the names their parents have chosen for them. In order to avoid later calamities children should be given any number of names so that later that child can choose which name he or she wants to pe known ph.,

> Ernst Ruloff (Nordwest Zeitung, 19 August 1972)

Illi Weyer, the Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia has issued issuctions that it is no longer necessary to show an ear in photographs that are to be used for passports and identity cards. Other Federal states are preparing to follow suit. Central government Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has recommended this because so many people with long hair have difficulty following the regulation:

Police all over the country are divided in their views on this development. Some regret that 'a fairly constant means of identification' is being lost. Others, such at the head of the Federal Republic crime department, Dr Karl-Heinz Gemmer, say: When photographs of members of the Bader-Meinhof gang are compared with the actual people when they are arrested It is clear how easy it is to alter the Wearance. The photos are only valuable sakind of guide. Even a cauliflower ear s of little value when it is hidden under a

mass of hair." The police are not too worried at the the ear on passports and identity cards. No one knows precisely how many people in this country are avoiding arrest with the aid of falsified papers. Estimates Suggest that more than 1,000 are. Every month passes, blank forms and officials tamps are stolen from registration of fices. Rufflans and villains can for sums from between 500 and 3,000 Marks buy on the black market in Hamburg, Frankfun, Cologne or Munich falsified papers that will give them a cover identity. defaced would be a considerable

advantage in their fight against crime.

Technically this problem has already been solved. The Federal Interior Minis-

Surname-changing is no easy matter

some cases have been put into use.

The safest and dearest method comes from Sweden. Isotopes are worked into the identity papers. Any alteration causes a disturbance of the isotopes which can be detected without difficulty. Because of the high cost only a few Swedish banks have adopted this method for cheque cards.

It is a little cheaper to have next to the photograph in an identity card a strip of recording tape so that a voice print can be included, usually in code.

Various legal provisions, however, have prevented the use of this method in this country. One objection is that the voice print can, without the owner of the identity document knowing, be changed. In Canada, however, this disadvantage has been overcome. But the tape can in the presence of the holder and under his control be so embossed into the papers that it cannot be altered. As an additional precaution the document can be sealed in thin leaf of metal.

Many experts are of the view that a finger print should be included alongside a signature. A supporter of this method is Harald Magnusson, chief of the Federal state crime squad in Kiel. He says: "In many American states it is legal for children to have their fingerprint taken as soon as they begin school. The prints people deceased.

try is currently studying various methods that have been developed abroad and in fingerprints of all citizens in this country and having them on file. Only people who have something to hide could object to such a system."

Nevertheless in the Federal Republic there are currently groups of politicians who favour abolishing identity cards altogether. The Interior Ministry in Bonn is having a hard time introducing new regulations into legislation dealing with identity cards, regulations that would make police work easier. But this proposed legislation will close one hole—the uses to which an identity card can be put are to be limited.

A police investigator at the Federal crime department explained the point of the measures: "When a criminal has his can travel round half the world just by using his identity papers." In future the uses to which identity papers can be put are to be limited.

A further proposal from the crime department has met with opposition from the Federal states. Because nowadays there is a brisk trade in dealing with the identity papers be handed in. The most the Bonn government would like to make it obligatory that when a person dies his identity papers are handed in. The most astonishing coups are pulled off by

Because officialdom is a little leery of having to pay 2,000 Marks for a special typewriter that makes it impossible to make alterations because the machine perforates the paper, officials issue identity cards written by hand using coloured ink. For a further sixty Marks it is possible to affix the photograph to the identity card so that it cannot be taken off. Official identity cards have for a long time been issued using this safety measures and so far there have been no cases of

But above all things the police warn officials at registration offices not to leave passes, forms and stamps in filing cabinets rather than in a safe. Many a town hall has been visited by criminals to get hold of these means for faisifying documents. A small town could very well re-equip its offices with the proceeds from stolen documents that are reported all the time.

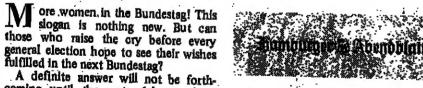
The central government, responsible for passports, intends to introduce shortly new safety measures. Herr Hensel from the Interior Ministry said: "In autumn the first new passports will be issued." The paper for the passports has been specially treated with chemicals and inludes a complicated watermark, a stylised eagle, replacing the more simple watermark used until now.

The new pass is only a temporary solution. The Bonn Ministry is working energetically together with other countries for the production of a passport that can be read by machine so as to expedite the processing of passengers at airports.

Ernst Ruloff (Weser Kurier, 29 August 1972)

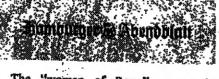
The election of former Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller to succeed Schiller! strengthens this impression. Möller is also from the right flank of the SPD. When he resigned he stated that he did not want to : down in history as "Minister of,

Obviously the SPD committee is out to



completed their nomination of candidates. But to judge from past experience it would be must surprising if there were a radical change. The crass disproportion between the role of women in modern society and the representation of the fair sex in active politics remains.

About 35 per cent of the working population are women and the weaker sex makes up more than half the electorate. But only seven per cent of Bundestag seats are held by women. 1957 was the high point of female emancipation in the Bundestag, but even then (Siutigatier Nachrichten, 25 August 1972) women only held nine per cent of seats.



Too few women in the Bundestag

The "women of Bonn" cannot be accused of falling down on the job even when they have held government offices. Nor is the argument that women cannot bring in the votes watertight. In 1969 several women proved the opposite. In Ludwigsburg Annemarie Griesinger won the seat for the CDU. Katharina Focke restored the balance for the SPD in Cologne. Neither would have succeeded without help from female supporters in the election eampaign.

The complaint of many women candidates that they are given a poor placing in

their constituency may be justified. It is

have better organised sponsors belin But another point carries a good deal of

weight: there tends to be a greater supply of men in the parties and thus at the

or delegates at which

candidates are nominated, so the propertion of men is almost certain to be high when the lists of candidates are drawn up Yet another factor acting against women is that they tend to do less in the fight for a seat than do their male counterparts while more is often expect

One politician in Bonn said: "In poli tics it is the same as in business. A woman must do substantially more to reach the same position as a male colleague. In this politics is a reflection of our society.

Herbert G. Haake

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 August 1972)

COMMON MARKET

Pompidou applies pressure to create **European Monetary Fund**

corges Pompidou, the French Presi-Gent, is well, aware that Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt is keen to hold a European summit conference in October. With a general election coming up an event of this kind at such an opportune moment would be welcome for a government leader who is fighting to hold a

But Pompidou has decided to make the Federal Republic pay a price if Bonn is to have its way. If the signals given by Paris, are interpreted correctly Pompidou is out to do a political deal, using European coinage to finance domestic policy aims. Brandt will get his Summit Conference and Pompidou will get his "European Monetary Fund".

The Federal Chancellor has known since the Summit Conference in The Hague that such meetings of State and government leaders activate political forces which bring the business of European unity a little closer to fruition. Therefore he would like to use the October Summit to discuss subjects that need a political

impulse the most desperately.

Among these is the perfection of the Common Market through the formulation of a joint economic and monetary policy, the relationship of the Community to the United States, Japan and the Third World and the future of the European Commission and European Parliament.

According to Pompidou's calculations monetary policy will be at the heart of the negotiations. He has a few pet aims in this direction and if it were up to him alone he would conclude the European

Fund right away.

The Fund would be an instrument of coordinated monetary policy and would develop into an important constitutent of the European Economic and Monetary Union. The Fund was thought up in 1970 by a group of experts under the chairmanship of Luxembourg Premier Pleme Werner, His bold plan should lead within ten years by stages, to a community in which the most important economic and currency decisions would be made at an

According to the plan there would be According to the plan there would be after about ten years two Community bodies; an ecohomic policymaking panel, responsible to the European Parliament and a Community central bank system. Both bodies will require a good deal of community spirit. On the road to this goal the European Fund should be a precursor of the Community central bank system, similar to the American Pederal Reserve Board. Independent central Reserve Board. Independent central banks would work under a joint decisionmaking committee.

At a later stage; the Fund should into a Community body subject to central bank presidents. At the outset this body; would only be allocated a small part of the currency reserves of the central banks, Only when it had developed into the European central bank system would it administer total reserves.

What Pompidou wants for the moment is only the embryo of a European central bank system. The decision taken by the Council of Ministers about the EMU proposed in the Werner Plan does not state categorically when and in what form the Fund should be created. This will have to be decided by member countries.

Prance has always given precedence to

explained by the fact that elections are just around the corner. Since the French referendum on Britain's entry Pompidou has realised that European affairs do not particularly mobilise the French'. Now in the preparations for the summit he wants to show the French electorate that his policies in Europe are hard and that he will only embark on a conference if it is likely to bring gains for France. He could sell the decision to form a European Fund in France as his own triumph.

But 'Pompidou's chickens have not hatched yet. The French government has recently experienced how much easier it was to force its will on five other countries than on nine. French Poreign Minister Maurice Schumann on his recent reconnaissance visits discovered that the French concept of future European monetary policies will meet with resistance in both Bonn and London.

There were two points that failed to meet with approval. The raising of the official price of gold in Europe, which France and Italy demand jointly and Italian Premier Andreotti's wish, supported by the French, to construct the European Monetary Fund in such a way that it can grant temporary loans to countries whose currencies are weakened

As far as the price of gold is concerned the Italians' desire for an increase, born of need, coincided with a philosophy on the price of gold that the Prench have cultivated for years. A large increase in the official price would relieve the Ita-

mic policy integration. Pompidou's present interest in forming the Fund is consistent with this and is also partly september, for then the special agreement reached by the EEC allowing the Italians to pay back their short-term debts in dollars instead of in hard currencies runs out.

A rise in the price of gold would fulfil a French dream and knock the Americans' - namely giving gold a larger role to play in the international currency system. At the moment Paris is trying to play down this matter! but it has nevertheless been tabled for discussion in Brussels.

With a view to the imminent end of the special arrangement Signor Andreotti has also demanded that the European Fund should be given the function of a bank. But recent years have shown that there are not too few but too many chances for taking out loans in our currency system.

The Federal Republic cannot be interested in a higher official price for gold in Europe nor in any softening up of monetary discipline. Bonn's official attitude is not yet known. Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt is going into a huddle with his colleagues to decide the details of this. On 7 September he is due to discuss the matter with British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber.

The determination to coordinate economic and ourrency policies in the Community step by step to the stage where the coordination can be called Economic and Monetary Union is praiseworthy.

For today no one country can get to grips with its currency problems without outside assistance. Inflation carronly be attacked effectively over a broad sweep.

Gold and goods for trade are traffiched MARITIME AFFAIRS all over the world arena today like may before. But official monetary policies still made and exercised on a national basis. Their effectiveness ends at national

This dilemma could be overcome currency policy decisions that are milial. coordinated and later Community & cisions. If Pompidou believes that a European Fund would be useful to now the heads of government at the Summit should not be petty.

Three basic principles must be specified to right away so that there will be so revaluations or devaluations of Europea currencies against each other - to spectacular mark of a currency union

- In member countries there must be modicum of coordination in the fixing rates of interest, incomes and price. not chronic surpluses in the February Republic and chronic deficits in Cas Britain: for instance will lead to ever me inflation in this country and ever and unemployment in Great Britain.

Europe must not let the Italians m French entice the EEC as a whole to be primrose path of regional increases his price of gold. This would make a purpus ful reform of the world monetary sym uncommonly difficult if not imposible The USA would be bound to take this a political affront, since it likes to m newly mined gold as far as possible in the hands of jewellers, dentists and other who use it rather than hoard it, For a long as there is no uniform idea of it role of gold in the currency system i would be unwise for Europe to selze the

- The duties of the European Fundsal not at the outset go beyond informing dissemination and consultation leadings currency policy agreements.

Helmut Schmidt must fight for they basics with all his energy. He could go

the European hurdles off to a flying state Rudolf Herit

(Die Zeit, 1 Soptember 1972)

Austria-EEC ties bother the Soviet Union

n good time before 14 September when the Lower House ends its summer recess and a major debate on the EEC arrangement begins, a Soviet memo arrived in Vienna.

Nobody was caught unawares when this document was handed over. All too often and all to clearly the Soviet Union had in the past expressed its distrust and its displeasure at the arrangement between Austria and the EEC. No one expected the Russians to give up this stance just

The cause of the Soviet distrust has always been that an arrangement between Austria and the Common Market would mean a threat to Austria's neutrality, which is supposed to resemble that of Switzerland. Nevertheless the Soviet Union has now for its part changed its Switzerland has only had a few speeches from the trade attache, but Vienna received a momentous document.

But there was an atmosphere of calm on Ballhausplatz. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is still on vacation at Lake Worth and his Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger was collected, and indeed somewhat optimistic. It is reckoned that the Soviet Inion realises in effect that this latest move by Austria does not contravene its national status or neutrality.

Anyone who knows the meticulousness of Soviet diplomats will not be misled into thinking that Russia has said its last monetary policy integration over econo- word on this score. Austrian diplomatic

circles point out that in March this year Leonid Brezhnev himself recognised the reality of the Common Market. But at the resent moment this has little to do with the status of Austria. For Austria is a "special case" not only for the EEC but of course for the Soviet Union as well.

Naturally the Kreisky government has made efforts to issue a few statements designed to kindle trust. To the delight of Moscou Kreisky has been helping to spin and weave the threads of a European security conference and Federal President Jonas never tires of bringing up the subject on his visits to West and East.

This may have contributed towards the verbal reorientation of Moscow as well as the repeated guarantees given by Western Social Democrats (such as Sicco Mansholt NB Ot the Socialist Internationale, himself an Austrian) that they will make efforts to reconstitute the EEC internally. But the Soviet memo touches on other sore points.

From 1973 onwards no individual EEC State may conclude trade treaties with outside countries. In 1975 this right will be made over to the EEC en bloc. So the Soviet Union's main concern at the moment must be to ensure that in this light Austria is regarded as having a special position. Little can be predicted about the shape of the EEC's trade with the East Bloc three years from now.

In its trade treaties with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries

Austria has granted "special concession In which it has conformed with Gatt.
But the Soviet Union is not a mental

of the General Agreement on Tadilit Trade and so it can look with company tive nonchalance at possibly binding imposed on Austria. These "special co cessions" were a critical element in its negotiations between Austria and

The East wants to continue to feel though it is not being threatened, while the West, especially in France, there has been suspicious that this might be a breach in the Community's wall,

The urgent, but by no means unfirmly, memorandum from Moscow was his lowed by politically much more power noises. Pravda once again took up the subject of the EEC, accused it of sendalous monopoly capitalism and stated that the Six seemed to be doing all in their power to undermine the chances a European security conference, or le limit the range of such a conferent

For, according to the Russians, I EEC is bringing "the willingness of a Burope to enter into constructive operation into conflict with the Europe concepts of a small tightly-till

The memorandum, EEC, security col ference and "special case" of Austria at we can see, being lumped together. This overall livening up of general and details matters leads observers to surmise when in the diplomatic battle for concepts and advantages the purveyors dead-pledges are to be found.

Progress has probably not yet been a far as is optimistically believed at Ball hausplatz. "The political relationships have been established. Now it is the turn of the businessmen." Wolf In der Man (Dautsche Zeitung, 1 September 1972)

Obeying Iceland's 50-mile limit would ruin trawlermen

Captains of Federal Republic trawlers regarded 1 September 1972 with mixed feelings as they put out from Cuxhaven or Bremerhaven to fish the waters around Iceland. For on the first day of September "The Mountain Queen with the Icy Diadem on a Stern Brow and with Fire in her Heart", as saga described wand, extended its territorial waters to ffly miles, making a "no-go area" for themen trawling for red perch, cod and

The International Court at The Hague issed an injunction preventing Iceland from extending her coastal waters to fifty ries following a petition lodged by the federal Republic and Great Britain. But the Reykjavik government refuses

baccept the Court's ruling. A spokesman for the Icelandic Foreign Ministry said:
"There is no going back for us on this mportant matter.

There is no going back either for the feteral Republic's 74 fresh fish trawlers but constantly fish the seas around bland and the thirty deep freeze vessels "Frosters" that occasionally east their ets off iceland.

Captains' of trawlers have had strict orders from their superiors to continue mile zone after 1 September. There is to be so turning back and no let up.

Gunther Lange is a director of Hochseelischerei Nordstern AG in Bremerhaven

pulses the state of the state o

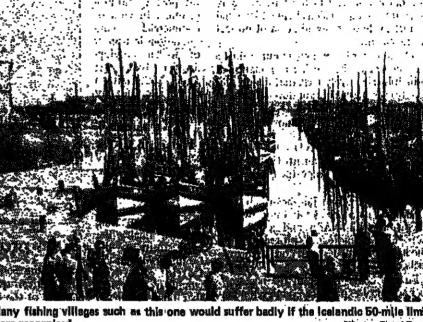
nd Chairman of the "Action Committee in the Freedom of Fishery and Guaranteing of Jobs for "Trawlermen" which has been set up in Bremerineen and Cwhaven. He said: "We've made our hove and now we must walt and see what counter-measures Iceland is going to

The possibilities range from turning blad eye to putting a shot across the bows of British and Federal Republic hawlers or even confiscating trawlers that lave to put into Icelandic ports because of storms, engine trouble or sickness on

Glather Lange for one hopes that it will not come to violence and that the calanders will not try to force a solution to the problem before the International Maritime Law Commission meets next year and tries to find a remedy acceptable o all concerned.

The basis of these hopes is that the celenders must be aware that any vioence they mete out will be out of all roportion to be consequences for their

Rolf Hagemann, the Chairman of the association of Ocean Pishermen in Bremschaven, explained: "If we are driven dustry will be left high and dry within a m icelandic fishing grounds we shall o everything in our power to ensure that o more Icelandic fish comes to the ederal Republic." Britain, too, has hreatened a total boycott of icelandic ish and fishery products. This would be he first step towards total isolation of a country which, like no other, is dependent on fishing, 81.8 per cent of its exports coming from its fishing industry. But despite all the threats nothing can lide the fact that this country's ocean theres. theries will be in a very difficult Position if Iceland sticks by its decision. haven and Bremerhaven are talking in ems of a "catastrophe". The extension of Iceland's territorial waters to a belt of thy miles will swallow up ninety per ed badly is the shipping industry and



cent of the Federal Republic's traditional fishing grounds, according to the Bonn netted by our trawlers last year (fresh and frozen) 62 per cent, or about 123,000 tons came from the waters around leeland. Of this 80,000 tons was fresh fish:

Experts estimate that the loss of this amount would mean a drop in turnover of 100 militor Marks a year; render forty to fifty trawlers redundant and put about 1,700 .trawlermen, out of work. The Trawlermen's Association reckons that over the whole fishing industry 8,000 to 10,000 jobs are "seriously jeopardised".

Iceland provides the most important fishing grounds for the Federal Republic's trawler fleet which is already struggling to pay its way in the face of high staff and running costs. Strange as it may seem there is nowhere else to which the 74 fresh fish trawlers can take their nets. Our one of the most modern in the world, is specially adapted to conditions in the waters round Iceland.

Günther Lange of Nordstern said: "We cannot turn to the South Atlantic or

n the spring of 1971 Federal Republic

shipyards appeared to be in the pink.

Their order books were full with total

tonnage approaching the six million Marks, Price adjustment clauses offered

what seemed to be a finite escape from a

But now Hamburg has raised the alarm.

resentatives of the yards and experts

If Bonn does not speedily institute a

short-term programme of aid, worried

Shipperds have to plan and work for the long term. Shipbuilding is a long and arduous process. Just because the ham-

mers are banging and the drills are whirring today it does not mean the

prospects for tomorrow are necessarily

The order books are what count and

they have been emptied. More than any

other sector of the economy shipyards

have suffered from the fluctuations in

exchange rates. They more than other

industries feel the cold wind of Mark

revaluation and devaluation of other

currencies. Another sector that has suffer-

other areas. The voyage is just too long. Trawlers take about four days to reach the waters off Iceland. Then they take ten days to return, trawling as they go. Fresh fish has to be put on ice immediately. But no more then fifteen days can elapse between the catch and landing. Quality is reduced if the catch is landed after this period and the designation 'fresh' no longer applies."

There are thirty frosters with a further fourteen now being built. They can fish anywhere in the world. Their catch is cleaned, filleted and frozen immediately and can thus be kept for long periods. But as Günther Lange explained: "Pcople like their fresh fish and will not accept frozen as a substitute."

Are there no other waters that could be fished outside the fifty miles to avoid the quarrel with Iceland? Off the Norwegian coast, or near Greenland? Ocean fisherman and scientists say No.

Herr Lange said: "Outside the fiftymile limit the fishing is so sparse that It could not be made to pay.

Arno Meyer of the Federal Fisheries Research Institute, an expert on Icelandic oceanography, explained: "Wherever the Gulf Stream flows over the Continental Shelf the fishing is good. But at great depths the fishing is poor."

Whims of Nature have brought the 200 metre deep Shelf of Iceland to just about level with the fifty-mile limit. From there

the land level drops steeply.

Arno Meyer said: "The deeper the ocean the fewer the schools of fish." In addition to this the other great advantage of lociand's fishing fields is that they can be worked successfully the whole year round. The Gulf Stream brings a bounty of plankton to feed the fish.

Icelandic shrewdness '

So the Icelanders are obviously au fait with the effects of extending their terri-torial waters and know that fifty miles is precisely the limit they must impose to ensure a virtual monopoly of one of the world's best fishing grounds.

As Arno Meyer explained, it is only possible to trawl economically today if there is an almost unbroken chain of good fishing grounds available. This is the be-all and end-all of fishing.

For the Federal Republic's fishing

industry this chain stretches from the Faroes to the Faroe-Iceland Shelf and the Iceland fishing waters to the East Greenland Shelf. If a large chunk is cut out of the middle of this fishing chain, restricting the amount and variety of catch possible, the chain is broken and fishing can no longer be carried on at a viable

'In practice what this means for the trawlermen from Cuxhaven and Breinerhaven is that they can put out and steer a direct course for Greenland. But if the fishing is not good there, if they are hampered by bad weather or if ice floes make fishing difficult of even impossible the boats can at present change course and steer for locland, where they are

absolutely certain of filling their holds.

Heri Lange said: "If this possible diversionary course is stopped no trawler will be able to afford to make the voyage to Greenland."

Herr Meyer put it even more plainly: 'If we lose the Icelandic fishing grounds that is the end of the Federal Republic fresh fish industry. Iceland is the heart of the industry."

Gert Kistenmacher

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 29 August 1972)

Japanese competition

hits shipbuilders

In addition monopolies are forming all

ever the world. One example is the orders put in by the Japanese shipping company Sanko Steamship to Japanese shipbuilders for 45 tankers. Another large order for 29 ships is on the cards. . . .

The Federal Republic Ship Owners Association, have a suspicion something underhand is going on here. It is believed that these ships are built at a loss and chartered out at dumping prices.

The mammoth Japanese fleet is in the main chartered out to shippers in the Scandinavian bloc, that is to say customers of Federal Republic shipbuilders.

The Association's worries are thus explained. These Japanese ships will be built by 1974/75, that is to say at a time when Federal Republic order books will be running dry.

It is assumed that this Japanese shipbuilding is subsidised by the State. It

when the shipping companies feel the pinch they do not order new ships.

helps to get a firm backing of orders for the country and it helps to rake off some of the disturbing foreign trade surplus at least in the short term.

Written and unwritten laws are being infringed. International fairness is suffer-But across on the other side of the world business is booming.

This country likes to think of itself as a guardian of liberty, but by carrying this too far we could be destroying our shipbuilding industry - and not that

So, despite the financial pressures it is suffering under, Bonn should grant the support that shipbuilders have long been pressing for. It is not so much a question of the pride and honour of these industries and their many suppliers. It is much more a question of the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of workmen.

> Harro Nev (Kieler Nachrichten, 31 August 1972)

TECHNOLOGY

Europa III rocket calls for major policy decisions

ambition and a plethora of national

It is, for instance, doubtful, to say the least, whether the Community will ever be able to derive economic benefit from television and communications satellites. The Europa III rocket, which was intended to put satellites into orbit, is once more a doubtful starter.

Instead of pressing ahead with joint development programmes the Bonn Education and Science Ministry hopes to be able to negotiate unlimited access to Space via participation in America's post-

Yet surely it is impossible to want the one and noglect the other without becoming dependent on third parties.

The aerospace industry in this country expects that development of the Europa III not be abandoned in favour of uncertain participation in the post-Apollo

The potential for continuation of a common launcher rocket development programme is unquestionably available in Europe, it is argued, and industry has learnt the lesson of past mistakes.

The decision will probably be taken at the Brussels space conference, which after having been postponed a number of times is now to take place at the beginning of

Europe's road to Space is determined primarily by France and this country. France is extremely interested in perrocket and would in certain circumstances be prepared to carry on by itself.

in this country, on the other hand, the view has been voiced that the Europa III project ought to be abandoned before getting properly under way. In view of the setbacks sustained with Europa II the Ministry has seriously considered calling

Klaus von Dohnanyi, Bonn's Education and Science Minister, fields two arguments in favour of abandoning the project, one of course being that NASA is willing to negotiate the provision of the A 300 B European airbus, for years maligned by its opponents as an enormously expensive European technological rocket-launching facilities for European commercial satellites.

white elephant, can no longer be dismissed as a controversial, politically motivat-ed project. The airbus is an item of His other argument is the crushing sentence passed by the commission of investigation set up at Bonn's instigation after the last abortive attempt to put the Europa II into orbit in autumn 1971.

The Europa II, the commission concludes, is unfit to fly in its present form. Serious shortcomings in integration of the steering systems have grown apparent.

Special mention is made of the thirdstage of the rocket, manufactured in this country, electromagnetic interference. having caused the rocket to fall apart two and a half minutes after take-off at the last unsuccessful attempt. despite the gloomy forecasts that have accompanied its past progress.

The commission feels that all electrical checked for electromagnetic tolerance. This would not only increase costs by an estimated 65 million Marks; it would also lead to a further delay of a couple of years or so.

The structure of project management also comes in for devastating criticism by the commission. Concern for national prestige and attempts to secure as large a share as possible of the common kitty for development work to be carried out in one's own country have repeatedly foiled attempts to secure the role of technical coordinator for the secretariat of the the harshest critics of the airbus pro-European Launcher Development Organi-

Shortcomings in cooperation and the

urope's road to Space is not only lack of a main contractor have come in Crexpensive and heavy going techno- for harsh criticism in the past but only now are the conclusions being drawn and a start made on reorganisation of project

> The Minister has not come out against a European launcher rocket as a matter of principle. He merely feels that the present uncture is unsuitable for development of

In his view Europe does not yet possess sufficient technological know-how and management experience to take on the risk of rocket development. He thus feels that work should be postponed for five

During this period European industrial capacity is to be kept busy by co-operation with NASA and a balanced European technological programme involving continued work on cryogenic

Europe could thus gain the necessary echnological experience and develop maagement systems of its own for subsequent aerospace work.

These, then, are the lines along which the Ministry is working. The aerospace industry in this country on the other hand is of the opinion that there must be no further delay in development work on the Europa III.

Postponement of the development programme would lead not only to the loss of such know-how as has been gained but also to emigration of qualified personnel. Resumption of development at a later stage would thus amount to starting from

Already Eldo is placing so few research and development contracts that the quality of aerospace personnel has perceptibly declined. The industry in this country is thus insistent that the European space programme include both development of Europa III and construc-

merican competitors are so busily A engaged in attempts to sell their

product on this side of the Atlantic that

be followed by others in the weeks to come

even though, after repayment of develop-ment credits, the project is unlikely to

net a profit for the aerospace industry in

the sole reason why this joint European

enterprise looks like being a success

If Europe succeeds in making a break-

through in the international commercial

aircraft market at present dominated by

the Americans it will be because Ameri-

can manufacturers have so far failed to

design a comparable product on the drawing-board let alone enter into manu-

Only now that the airbus is on the

point of starting flight trials are American competitors beginning to feel that it stands a chance of making the grade.

US specialist journals, hitherto among

gramme, are now moving towards grudging recognition. A number of American

Marketing, however, is far from being

this country before the early eighties.

commercial con-

siderations in respect of rocket development likely to cost some 2,000 million Marks the industry would, however, like to see priority accorded to launcher development. The aerospace industry has been lent unexpected support by the Foreign Office. Prior to the Europe-

an summit meeting

that will finalise the

enlargement of the

Common Market the would like no further obstacles to be placed in the way of cooperation. In particular France must not be further irritated. Dohnanyi's move has thus not met with the approval expected by . the Science Ministry.

nal and public dis-

what conclusion will be reached in the course of the rethink currently under way at the two Ministries but Kinus von Dohnanyi's line of argument merits support on one point at least.

poses cooperation between all govern-

Helios, the Federal Republic satellite due to be launched from an American space station next year, is designed to probate vicinity of the Sun. A prototype is here seen undergoing that After a journey of 93 million miles the Helios is to entering solar orbit and will take six months to complete full this. Three orbital flights round the Sun are planned and good instruments on board the satellite will take measurement of solar wind, magnetic and electrical fields, not to mente cosmic radiation and dust. The data will be relayed back a Earth. Scientists have high hopes of gaining fundamental reknowledge about space between the planets and the original and age of the Sun. Bonn's largest space project to date It has indeed led to a being organised in conjunction, with the American NASA succession of inter-Republic firms engaged in work on the project will include cussions and de- Dornier, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, Erno and Standar bates. It is, perhaps. Elektrik Lorenz.

> ments' concerned on a basis of pathership. Decisions on individual issues on not be viewed on their own. They must be viewed in the context of European research policy as a whole.

(Vorwärts, 31 August 1978)

Europe's airbus has America worried

the European short-haul jumbo provided nothing comparable is forthcoming at merchandise that must be taken seriously. There is a fair chance that the first fifteen firm orders and eighteen options will

Against this background it is understandable that 'US manufacturers now propose to scale down their trijet meum-range models to twin-jet short-haul

In view of their strained infinancial position it is hard to see where they are going to raise the substantial amounts of cash that will be needed to foot the bill and the European firm that is to developfor one of these models cannot boast the soundest finances in the business either.

Europe has a head's start and can no longer by overtaken. Airlines were initialmistrustful of the newcomer, and understandably so, but they are now showing increasing interest in a product that will be on the market in the foreseeable future and, providing flight trials live up to designers' expectations, will make mass air transport more economic over short distances.

Economy and technological reliability are the only yardsticks by which a project launched partly for political reasons can now prove its worth as an attractive airlines even seem interested in buying product. Political pressure such as is

occasionally called for by the industry could now do the nirbus more ham the

Political pressure might provide United States with a pretext for protecting their own firms from the European challenge by means of tariff barrier similar measures, so effectively putility stop to sales of the airbus in America

Washington could even, if it was stymie sales to People's China by realis that the American engines that will por the airbus were originally designed military use and placing an embargo their sale to a communist country.

European manufacturers, who he joined forces for the first time ever on project of this size, are thus a long si from seeing the back of their world even though the airbus will take of the first time in Toulouse shortly.

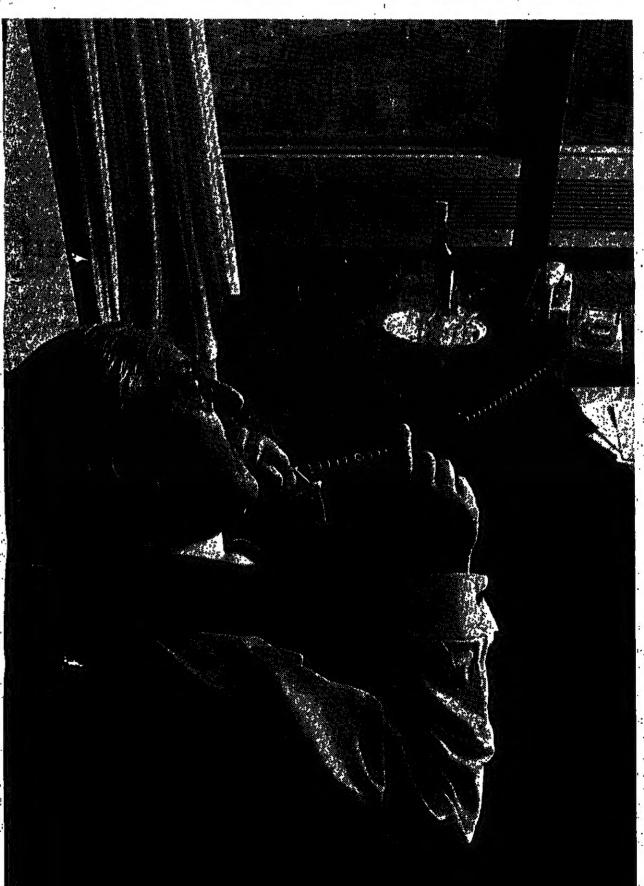
The engineers will then have com the greater part of their work but sales and financial staff will not be able to rest on their laurels. There will be so shortage of disappointments and setback in the years to come.

Europe has nonetheless provided proof that it is capable of pulling of large-scale technological projects. The Continent has not declined to the level of an industrial development area as might have been feared in view of American ap Soviet supremacy in so many fields:

Should the airbus prove an economic success too European governments really dught to think in terms of a more self-confident technology policy in future.

Klaus Miller (Die Welt, 24 August 1972)

When you do business, you want to check all the offers. So why choose the first airline that comes to mind?



After all, not every offer that crosses your desk has to be a million dollar deal for you to check it. A lot of what you check is for sums that are even less than the air fare between Frankfurt and New York.

Assuming that you have to fly to the States on business in the coming weeks, we think we have some interesting offers. For example, we fly to New York from six German cities (Berlin. Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart). Once on board, you can choose between two first run movies* and, if you're flying one of our 747's, there's a bar in First Class, special non-smoking sections and lots and lots of room (you know the 747).

Furthermore, as far as we're concerned America doesn't stop in New York. In fact, we fly to 13 US cities: New York, San Francisco, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles. New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, Washington. As far as we know, no one else does this. So if you have business partners who don't happen to live in New York, why not find out exactly what we do have to

You can book your Pan Am flight at any IATA travel agent.

* Standard International charge \$ 2.50



International music congress hovers between classical and avant-garde

M uch of what is included in the varied cultural programme taking liefs. place alongside the Olympic Games does not necessarily fit in with the general Olympian ideal. But this charge cannot be gramme, he wants the debate between levelled against the 26th International Congress of Jeunesses musicales held in the lively atmosphere of the new Augsburg Congress Hall,

A top-class musical competition — and the performances in Augsburg were im-pressive — is as legitimate an event as a sporting competition, especially when it is being held to help international con-

It is easier to achieve understanding among nations in music than in the political sphere, as past events have shown. But the congress showed how this understanding comes up against difficulties when musical instruments are packed away and officials march to the microphone to put forward their varying ideas on the cultural duties and effective working methods of an international

federation of young musicians.
The dilemma facing the Federation Internationale des Jeunesses Musicales (FIJM) - an organisation consisting of some two million members - is due to the various types of organisation found in the national branches.

Some are run by laymen as in France and some are associations of avant garde professional musicians, as is basically the case in the Federal, Republic. The demands of the delegates at the international congress — the third held in this country - varied accordingly. Some of wanted to promote progressive cultural

programmes. Klaus Bernbacher of Bremen, President of the Federal Republic Young Musicians Association and Vice-President of the FIJM, is a progressive, and rightly so, we

Though he desires a synthesis of the varying views of the nature of the FIJM and badly wants the national associations to make up their differences, he feels that the only future for the organisation is to the information of our times with all their:

The information near North Khine-West-phalia Youth Orchestra showed its professiondism and coolness performing Shostatoric youth of our times with all their:

The information North Khine-West-phalia Youth Orchestra showed its professiondism and coolness performing Shostatoric youth of our times with all their:

Stephani.

Analysis and enlightenment therefore form the central features of his promusic and politics to be intensified, he wants an investigation into the younger generation's views on music, including pop, he would like music to gain a more important position in national education plans and increase in value as a leisure-

time activity. He even believes that the FIIM is the right body to take over the important social duty of providing music for the treatment of physically and mentallyhandicapped children.

But time will tell how his ambitious programme will be received by a federation that refused to accept a resolution to change the congress'a discussion forums — called ateliers — into efficient working parties.

The musical programme was wide-ranging and full of colour, reflecting the intellectual position of the Jeunesses Musicales between avant-garde and classical music. Old, new and avant-garde music was performed in traditional and unconventional type concerts.

Chamber music ensembles from the JM music camps took part in an inter-pretation competition in which the Polish and Hungarian associations were particularly successful

Young musicians from Canada, Venezuela, Liruguay, Spain and Hungary im-pressed with their high standard and with the "Young Soloists Podium".

A concert by the seventy-member Young South German Philharmonic Orchestra under Erich Reustlen showed chestra under Erich Roustlen showed what an ambitious lay orchestra is capable of. Gitti Pirner's interpretation of Beethoven's pland concerte in G major was the crowning glory though Respight's Fontane di Roma was not given the necessary impressionistic treatment.

The ninety-member North Rhine-Westphalia Youth Orchestra showed its professiondism and coolners performing Shorte.

Munich - jazz capital for a few days

The fourth evening and climax of the Munich Jazz Now Festival showed this care way they agree on musical the limited extent to which originality in music depends on its packaging. Despite its fashionably introvert performance, the trumpet is so good that he can avoid all the worth of its music.

But after this short opener CTI Olympic Jazz produced a show that has not been seen or heard since the Jazz at the Philharmonic sessions of the early fifties. eremonies uso smart and correct that he even changed in the intervals) presented a handful of stars and compered a programme in which every

soloist was allowed to perform one work. Despite this antiquated style the jazz was ravishing and the audlence was swept along. The jazz elite obviously enjoyed the whole occasion. A fantastic thythm group formed the necessary basis. Ron Carter on the bass once again showed that he is one of the best and, as far as drive is concerned, the best. Nobody else can push along a whole band on his own.

Stanley Turrentine, Hank Crawford Joe Farell, Grover Washington is and Hubert Laws gave their solo performances

No show is complete without song. The loud boos heard after the performance by the Jackie Cain and Roy Krai Dan should be directed more at those persons

included this type of in the programme.

Esther Philippi vidente destina and blues opamentated the anticape some what and the frowed that his is wellacquainted with the more recent jazz

Now that the footedly Musical Jazz Festival — the first of his kind — is over it can be described all mall as a conscience success. It was one of the few events during the Olympic sussener that was said out. The organisers, especially LE. Be rendt, must be thanked for making. Munich the capital of jazz for four days.

Fordinand Melichur (Münchner Merkur, 22 August 1972)



Martin Christoph Redel, the orchestra's percussionist and son of the famous flautist of the same name, had previously. shown himself to be a talented composer when his Strophen filt Orchester was given his first performance. Emotion is integrated convincingly into an atonal

Choirs from Yugoslavia and Caragas added a touch of the exotic into the programme as did a number of night studios in which most emphasis was placed on the avant-garde.

The most important of these concerts was given by the Heidelberg and Mann-heim Student Symphony Orchestra under Maya Soya, who was as pretty as she was energetic. The orchestra played the third symphony and a merry divertimento for orchestra and audience by their Brazilian teacher Claudio Santoro.

A well-composed "musical buffet" of nammoth proportions was provided by the Augsburg Spectacular, a five-hour simultaneous concert forming a boldage of music past and present, ranging from the Back solo suite (played by Claus Kannglesser) and Mendelssolm's violin concerto (Rainer Kussmaul) to Musik Run Mitmachen by the k.n.a.u.z. group Run Buz. comes from Köln mach Augsburg and surjeck - return ticket from Cologno to helpharia) and the Barrighter 36 pop group.

This musical display by the Jeunesses musicales did not lack an absolute climax nor an absolute low point either. In only

three weeks of rehearsals the hundred-member international orchestra formed by the IM from young people between 18 and 23 from all over the world developed into a real team under conductor Witold Rowickl and did not need to fear comparison with any top class orchestra.

Hindomith's Symphonische Metamor-phosen sounded enchantiagly fresh and Lutoslawski's Livre pour Orchestre was given appealing treatment both in the parts set down is note form and the electotic sections open to improvisation.

The low point was formed by the two scenic productions commissioned by the two scenic productions commissioned by the IM - Peter Runicks's Outside Inside and Nich Frederic Hoffmann's Zweierlei Muss oder name et as achains in die Menschenrechte zu verwirklichen (Double Standards or Why it is so Difficult to put the Humas Rights into Paschoe).

"Marickala fine projectors and some scenic one of each sex and both naked), a stage painter, projectors and tage want-

stage palater, projections and tape wanted to deplet the complete disturbance of the internal and external relationship this was not sitogether helped by the specialist jargon used in the programme to explain his intentions. The young public sent bim packing with bursts of lenghter and the sudden intensition of passages from Dvorak and Beethoven.

Hoffmann's Zweleriel Mars is thinlydisguised musical agitorop done up as cataret, a kind of Matagomy in which calcaret, a kind of Managorary in which the capitalists are simplified. But the journess in the matterior once again did mot accept the journess on the stage. Observed from other generations can only comment that their judgment is astocializely social.

Then Lethenoir

(Woiler Kurier, 29 August 1972)

Wagner's Das THE ARTS Liebesverbot at Youth Festival

Visitors to this year's Bayreuth Fee val were able to see a new produ tion of a rarely-performed opera on the free day between Walkilre and Slegfikd-Richard Wagner's early work Das Little two old Japanese legends to provide the

works - Die Feen and Rienzi - bui the general-purpose Stadthalle the sc. side of the Roter Main,

cluding a number of hopeful openic kill The court that has to decide the talents and, as the core, an extension of quickly makes its decision. "You are capable orchestra from the Eastern & made the whole venture possible. made the whole venture possible.

Anyone hearing the opera with the stranger his. In his mouth the learning the name of the composer wat never plump for Richard Wagner, Vital or even Offenbach would be a me common choice. Only once, in the mi nastery scene during the first act, can choral theme from Tannhāuser behan anticipated almost note for note.

The only other feature that could no out the Italian origin of this open belt is the trombone theme acting state of the Olympics has, God be praised, not yet affected the cultural side. So far there out the Italian origin of this open bell



Friedrich. The work is usually dominated by a fresh, often brilliant and sometime even frivolously melodious brio.

All symphonic melancholy has been banned from the orthestra pit and lat ing back it seems a miracle that Wes reached his first pinnacle, the A

Dutchmann, only four years later.

As far as lievelopment is concerned by Lieberverbot marks Wagner's Sham of Drang period. Rebelling in young the pean vein and thred of all the meladic contained in German music, he broken in the sensuality of Italian melody.
His attitude is also reflected in the

choice of subject matter - a free, but and often enough ordinarily missing version of Shakespeare's comedy history for Measure.

Because of the circumstances but

formance at Bayreuth did not list to perfection of a production that had be prepared palastakingly. But the impos-sation of the version had its attraction

Krefeld conductor John Bell knewlow to tring the best cant of the musical showed real sympathy for the whole clan of the composition. The charpossessed a number of line singers. put so much enthusiasm into its me that it seemed as if it wished to could Reday's production livened up the opportunity in the opportunity an agreesive vitality in crowd scenes.

The young soloists, a mixture of your singers from this country, Britain, Could and Hungary, presented a surprising at a morning perfection. Reserve was interminated with

Special mention must be made o ainger who took the part of labelle Despite her rather exaggerated style of ecting. Anne Conteley of London do minated this ensemble impressively with the process. her grand dramatic soprano voice

Erich Roppi (Die Welt, 21 August 1971) mockery,

Joachim Ludwig's opera Rashomon premiered at Augsburg

This was not performed in the feet balls for a classic Japanese film back in excluded it from the repertors and Planes but rather a kind of works — Die Feen and Planes

There is talk, talk, talk, or alternatively side of the Roter Main.

This production formed the climzing singing, singing. A rich merchant is a hayelling with his young wife from foot to the with some success a few years a few years of the weeks were spent rohearsing in demanding work. Four hundred you musicians from all over the word, it word, but the stranger overpowers the word, but the stranger overpowers in and rapes his wife. All very clear. Or cluding a number of honeful answer.

WESEK®KURFER

the ravishing submission. There are three flashbacks in which the individual vertions of the truth are compared with one another. But the judge is not bothered about this — his mind has been made up all along. But the people realise that justice is lacking and hound the judge out

Material of this kind can only produce opera of constant monologue. The narra-tions are really singable and Joachim Ludwig has brought this out with his comparatively homogeneous and personal underlay of sound. The tonal quality is

"modern" without being contemporary. Certainly there are dissonances (the opera begins with tonal friction on the

Grotowski play baffles sparce audience

has been no trouble on the arts side, even where guests from "difficult" countries were concerned - there have been no boycotts and no threats. Even Jerzy Grotowski's Theatre Laboratory from Wrocks played in Munich — the only difficulties having nothing to do with politics or the fact that the audiences were

enly lifty-strong.

Gotowski, 39, who was originally

Contowski, 39, who was originally inited by the Munich Kammerspiele took a stroll through the city last year and discovered there was no suitable was for his company to perform.

only when the uncommonly talented singer Eva Maze was set to work by the coc did the plan to invite one of the most hotly discussed avantgarde theatre goups to perform in the Federal Repub-ic become a reality. And this is their first appearance in this country apart from a short private guest appearence in Berlin.
Grotowski found the ruins of the
Heliggelst-Hofkirche in the complex of
the Munich Residenz ideal for his purposts Seating was provided in the form wooden boards on which the cramped dience watched the mystical and magi-"wirit-body-speech" of the six-strong sh ensemble.

Not only the stage was transcendental the audience was only allowed in a few significant before the performance began at so was the title of the work Apocath cum figuris. The "introduction" in man was distributed free but there to no time to peruse this in advance. So le language barrier - of course the

After the final darkness that was all Part of the play, the neutral lighting which illuminated the church rules again totaled a completely baffled public, which made its way to the exit with

hady a sound.
What they had seen was a well rehearsand intensive physical performance by we men and a woman who developed er new mystical scenes from playful

the roles they played had names such a Simon Peter, Judas, Lazarus, Mary offen became the object of the others'

Reading the "introduction" afterwards one was informed that the text was by and large quotations from the Bible, Brothers Karamasov by Dostoevsky, T.S. Eliot's works and the poems of Simone

It was a strict ritual of almost incomprehensible leaping, walking, falling, playing, and hitting, but with the language barrier the cast obviously did not come across to the audience. The language always sounded alien yet the incentive to find the key to the mystery remained H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 August 1972)

Peter Brook's Midsummer Night's Dream in Berlin

The fever of a comical but threatening Shakespearean Midsummer Night's Dream gripped the Berlin audience when England's Royal Shakespeare Company gave their first guest penformance with the Peter Brook production dating from 1970. The play at the Freie Volksbühne was a kind of prelude to the Berlin. Festival proper.

Applause at the end of the performance, brought to Bedin by Festival organiser Walther Schmieding, lasted till about midnight. The cast had shed their stage costumes but not had time to remove their make-up and stood on the stage throwing flowers and paper garlands

This production of the E mer night's dream of nearly 400 years ago shows the tradition of the Elizabethan age as well as the modern theatre and its magic derives effortlessly from the text. This poetry really does make the world

Brook leaves the tragic comedy of the demons of love in unaltered, clear, illusionless light on a white Elizabethan

He underlines musically the grotesque and confusing products of human fantasy with drums and guitars, with parody and lyric accents that range from Mendelssohn and Bizet to Pop music and folk.

The marriage of the Duke and Tyrant Theseus identified with the jealous and fun are misplaced.

string instruments from which strata of sound are built up contrapuntally and in layers) and exotic colouring from the percussion section. But, even rhythmically, the whole remained within bounds.

For Ludwig the music of the opera was neither a be-all and end-all, nor did it provide motivations. It was a tonal surface on which the action took place.

The total playing time of the opera was about ninety minutes, the first part ending with a musical crescendo and the second part beginning with a continuation of it. One wonders if this dramatical cally senseless concession to the audience was necessary.

Director Steffen Tiggler had the unenviable task of breaking up this static action scenically. He thought it out carefully and his work was beneficial, He used the chorus of monks'— musically not very rewarding - as cover, behind which entrances and exits could take place. He worked with accents of light which

were sufficient to keep boredom at bay.
The orchestra at Augsburg Opera House
under Reinhard Peters' baton gave of its best. But with the strings not being too sure of their intonation this was not always enough. Japanese soprano Atzuko Azuma had some difficulty with the German language which was unfortunately rather detrimental to this narrative opera, impairing comprehension.

But she received applause along with Jon Weaving (merchant), Armand McLane (stranger), Edit Helmut Menzel (in the thankless role of the old person) and in-voice Rupert Straub (judge).

The composer received applause spiced with a few boos. Had someone perhaps recognised that Ludwig's opera fitted all too snugly into the Olympic cultural programme or was someone perhapsexpecting a new Madame Butterfly?

· Fears that this adaptation of the play

to show the figures as counterparts dredged up from the sea of subconscious

ness to the waking mind would be all too:

intense, all too meaningful and lacking in

Rainer Wagner (Weser Kurler, 25 August 1972)

Let's direct

At Hanover's College of Music and Drama a seminar for directors has been set up in the opera department. This is due to begin work at the start of the

The College hopes this will provide systematic training of directors for opera, of which there is a distinct shortage, accordings to a spokesman for the col-

lege.
The new courses will give prospective directors the basics of the profession during their three years of study under the guidance of Professor Günter Roth, the prospective theatre manager of the Lower Saxony Staatstheater.

Fewer films released:

The number of films released by distributors in the Federal Republic sank below the 400 mark for the first time last year, according to the statistics department of the film industry association (SPIO). The total number of films to be accepted by the voluntary control board of the film industry (FSK) in 1971

Since the formation of the FSK in 1949 the total number of films surveyed for suitability up to the end of 1971 was 44,487, of which 11,974 were full length

Last year was the first in which the number of films passed as suitable for the whole family - that is anyone over 6 - increased (from 8.4 per cent in 1970 to

10.2 per cent last year.

The proportion of universal release films had declined continuously since 1958, the year when the influence of television as competition for the big screen began to be felt.

But the proportion of films not suitable for children under 18 has shown a steady rise. In 1958 only 14.8 per cent of films were "X certificate" while in 1971 the number had increased to 44.4 per cent of the total films.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 30 August 1972)



terrible king of the elves Oberon and the Seldom has a performance of A Midsubjected bride Hippolyta with the Queen of the elves Istania, using the same summer Night's Dream produced so much laughter as in this version which tells the story so apparently simply with its actor or actress for each and other jugglers and trapeze artists, its drastic apparent liberties taken with the original madness, the physical and verbal language of the actors, the lively action symbolis-Shakespeare.. text does not appear as dramatic licence in any way detracting ing the world freely. from the original intentions of the Bard, but as a revelation of the duality of the characters.

The most stunning moments of the evening, however, are those when the laughter dies down all of a sudden and the audience holds its breath because Oberon is telling them some facts about themselves. Ingvelde Geleng

(Brenzer Nachrichten, 31 August 1972)

all divorces

MEDICINE

Incidence of VD among the young is frightening

M edical victories will prove of little avail so long as diseases are not tracked down wherever they lurk. The carelessness with which spectacular successes are reported encouraged fresh outbreaks of complaints that were once thought to be under control.

Venereal disease has never been considered completely under control but after a steady drop in the number of cases since the fifties because of antibiotics the extent of the new outbreak of complaints

Union calls for ban on smoking at work

A survey conducted by the Salaried Staffs Sickness Insurance Scheme (DAK) reveals that 67.0 per cent of their non-smoking members and 42.9 per cent of smokers in their organisation want a general ban on smoking at work.

The astonishingly large number of smokers wanting the ban is explained by the fact that smokers and non-smokers alike suffer from headaches, eye-ache and a lack of concentration when a large number of people in one room all smoke.

A large number of smokers, especially women, state that a ban on smoking during working hours would at least help them break the habit during daylight hours. "A ban on smoking at work would help me give it up altogether," -they comment.

Non-smokers call for a ban as they fear that their health may be damaged if continually surrounded by smokers. They state that they suffer from headaches, feel sick, find breathing difficult and their

They criticise the fact that government and local authorities have not set an example. Many of them complain that their requests for colleagues to cut down smoking are not heeded.

The other people intervieved called for a ban on smoking when a number of people worked in the same room (25.4) per cent of non-smokers and 34.6 per cent of smokers) or when non-smokers were troubled by people smoking (23.6 per cent of non-smokers and 46.2 per cent of smokers).

These figures add up to more than one hundred per cent as many of the interviewed sample gave more than one an-

A general ban on smoking during work was usually opposed because of the incursions on personal freedoms this

Compromises were often suggested. Smokers could come to sensible arrangements with non-smokers, smokers and non-smokers could work in different rooms or, where that was not possible,

The survey covered 7,576 DAK members of whom 53.2 per cent were men Ungeheuer of the surgical department of Frankfurt's Nordwestkrankenhaus. and 46.8 per cent women. The most The risk of developing a tumour inprominent age group were the over-fortles creases with the number of cigarettes with 49.5 per cent followed by the smoked, he claimed. The growing number of road vehicles had little influence on cent and the under-twenties with 6.9 per the figures.

A total of 85.3 per cent described themselves as non-smokers and 14.7 per cent admitted to being smokers. The proportion of smokers among the under-proportion of smokers and 14.7 per cent described themselves as non-smokers and 14.7 per cent admitted to being smokers. The proportion of smokers among the under-proportion of smokers amo twenties - 26.2 per cent - was far higher used as soon as there was any suspicion of than the average.

Nordwest Zeitung

Professor K. Kiraly of the World Health Organisation, Geneva, spoke of the worldwide spread of gonorrhoea and syphilis at this year's Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe. Statistics are not all that reliable but the trend is clear and even developing countries are affected by it. It is among the under-twenties that gonorrhoea is

Kiraly's statement that medicine alone could not stamp out venereal disease and that sufferers must be regarded as the victims of behavioural diseases was seized upon by Profesor L. Juhlin of Uppsala.

Professor Juhlin mentioned a number of facts. A third of the patients at a hospital specialising in venereal disease younger than twenty, he said, 34 per cent of them came from broken homes and forty per cent were being cared for by

The basic factor to which this state of affairs and these developments can be traced is the growing lack of inhibition. Juhlin blames the influence of the mass media and the increase in leisure-time coupled with a higher income.

On top of this, parents no longer exert such a control on their children - which is fine for the parents. There is the generation conflict which is based on both age and the often widely different intellectual standards.

There is also the fact that women today are more active as partners. Professor Juhlin also blames the Pill for these developments as it has removed the strongest inhibitions against promiscuity. This point too is not purist or moralist, he stated, but based on fact.

Karlheinz Ebert (Nordwest Zeitung, 29 August 1972)

But the 23 public and five private sanatoria of this type in the Federal Republic have only 1,800 beds in all and can therefore treat a maximum of 3,600 patients a year. Alcohol can have terrible effects on

family life. Dr Andreas stated that alcohol is the prime cause of twelve per cent of all divorces today. One of the parties claims that the other partner drinks so much that he or she cannot perform household duties or find a job and neglects or terrorises the rest of the

There are almost six hundred thousand alcoholics in the Federal Republic

today — sixty thousand of them are under 25 and one in five is a woman. Including children and husbands or wives, some two million persons are directly affected by the problem.

Announcing these alarming figures, Dr Hans-Joachim Andreas, senior physician of the Bad Rebburg spactorium stated.

of the Bad Rehburg sanatorium, stated that all six hundred thousand alcoholics

should really be admitted to hospitals for

the 182-day anti-addiction cure.

Alcoholism can be treated free of charge under sickness insurance schemes, according to a ruling made in 1968. The schemes pay the ten thousand Marks or so that each cure costs.

Only about fifty per cent of all alcoholics and drug addicts are really cured when they are discharged 182 days after admission to a sanatorium.

cure," Dr Andreas comments. (Münchner Merkur, 25 Augus 1918)

Dr Andreas claims that most alcohol: and drug addicts who come for treatment

voluntarily are prepared to endur &

182 days of treatment and try and me

very first day, we can hope for a lang

a fresh beginning.
"If we can help them socially from:

Andreas states.

Stress and

strain

one third of all illnesses are caused by stress, according to a Swedish survey discussed at the 24th Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe. The strain imposed on a large number of physical functions can only be fought effectively if living conditions are once again brought into harmony with a person's biological make-up.

But the lack of stress can also cause

iliness as organs must be kept in continual use. Sport, temperature, climatic in-

Stress is defined as an irritant reath to sudden changes in the world around the family, at work and, increasingly, ural way of life.

More than twenty per cent women aged between 15 and 44 a regular users of the contracepthe pl The proportion is continually rising the Therapy Congress was told.

As no other medicament is taken s regularly, it appears important to the mine the long-term results of such 1 processing the consumption of highly-effective states stances in such a large group.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 August [51])

Incurables should be told the truth, Swiss professor recommends

octors should tell patients with in-Curable diseases that they are going to die and not hold out false hopes, occording to Professor Kuebler-Ross, the Swiss woman doctor.

Professor Kuebler-Ross interviewed five hundred patients who knew they were going to die and 96 per cent them stated that they wished they had been told the truth earlier.

Cigarettes – a bigger risk than air pollution

nhaled tobacco smoke and not general special rooms could be set aside for air pollution is the number-one cause of lung cancer, according to Professor E.

Professor Ungeheuer also told a recent

The Medical Association has therefore turned to the problem in its journal. Dr W. Cyran has asked how the dying can be helped and come to a number of important findings - based on the work of Professor Kuebler-Ross - that can also be of importance to members of the patient's family.

Many doctors will certainly continue to believe it cruel to tell incurable patients the truth about their condition. But the question must be asked whether it is right for a doctor to tell a deliberate lie to a person who trusts him completely and relies on his support.

Many doctors - and Professor Kuebler-Ross is one - realise that they will eventually have to tell the patient the truth and choose an appropriate occasion for this.

Patients with an incurable condition pass through five stages between the start of their disease and death. Sometimes it only takes a matter of hours, sometimes

The first stage is a refusal to believe the truth. "That can't happen to me," pat-lents claim. They then find that people around them are not willing to be frank with them.

The second stage is anger: "Why me?"
Patients are then often irritable with (Weser Kurler, 23 August 1972) (PAM/Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1972) doctors, patients and members of their

family. If patients are able to get call thing out of their system and even sed few tears, their mood improves and its need fewer tranquillisers and painting.
The third stage is that of discussion with members of the family, the details

and with God. Patients are then almost ready to accept death but need a little time to summon their energies for be final hours of their life.

The fourth stage is depression. dying patient is sad about everything to lose. Sometimes he will not want

Münchner Merku

speak. Doctors and family should under stand this. When a husband or wife vis a patient during this stage it is offiction of them to hold the patient hand and be silent instead of indulging it platforder. platitudes.

The fifth stage comes whn the patient has accepted the idea of death. He h filled by a feeling of inward and outward calm and loses all fear and bittemess. As most people die in hospital, their family must be told in good time as patients of not want to die alone.

Hans Wüllenweber (Münchner Merkur, 24 August 1972

Alcoholism Discussions on new forms of decision-making in schools are heated at the moment and have reached a stage where explication might be advisable. Many federal states — including North Rhine-watchalia, Hamburg, Berlin and Lower bayes already drawn to some

Skony – have already drawn up com-pichensive drafts of possible new laws. Politicians, parents, teachers and pupils

Twenty per cent of them relapse in their old habits and ten per cent if victim to their old addiction to such a extent that they have to be readmitted a sanatorium. The other twenty per can return to drugs or alcohol but expected has shown that they are be able to wat A new method to cut the relapse methas been started in Lower Saxony. Farer patients take care of the newbys charged and make sure that they dear the form representation in the decision-making machinery should take. It controversy has been no less heated in those Federal states where the respective state government has not put forward a fall of its own.

Education Ministers of the Federal states are now trying to take stock of the signation by considering the standpoints of the various groups and the judgments

charged and make sure that they don of the various groups and the judgments mitticisms made by them.

fall victim to their old addiction again
"We must ensure that every accidents." or drug addict sent to us knows whatle and it is doubtful whether the Bills in store and what he will have to in dready submitted will be altered to any when his course of treatment is over, it gest extent.

Student grants

(rants will total 1,715 thousand mil-Ulion Marks this year, according to Bath Ministry reports. Under the Fed-mi Republic's grants scheme, 300,406 fluences and physical stimuli can income the efficacy of the organism and plays important part in thermy

The majority of students and pupils benefiting from the scheme — 124,660 — live in North Rhine-Westphalia. Baden-Wirttemberg follows in second place with circumstances incompatible with and over 61,000 students, Bavaria is in third place with over 57,000 and Lower Saxony fourth with some 44,000 students.

(Westr Kurler, 24 August 1972)

No support for changes in school-decision making

North Rhine-Westphalia Education school conference and pupils clamouring Minister Jürgen Girgensohn, a Social for reform regard it as the most progres-Democrat, has now put an end to the debates inspired by his ministry. The findings of more than three hundred hearings organised throughout the Federal state are now to be examined and over three thousand statements of posi-

His Ministry's Bill on "Participation in the School System' differs little from Bills put forward by the other SPDdominated Federal states. A school conference - usually fifty per cent teachers and fifty per cent parents and pupils will form the basic decision-making body in the schools of North Rhine-Westphalia,

Hamburg, Berlin and Lower Saxony.

It will decide on organisation and education, on the use made of public money and internal questions such as the standardised application of principles de-signed to judge performance fairly and

But it is still unclear how much latitude the conference will have in decision-making. So far mention has only been made of the conference's right to make proposals though this seems rather vague to parents and pupils, especially the

Girgensohn has indicated that there is still room for improvement here but many critics already fear that the law will prove unsatisfactory to all three groups directly affected - the teachers, parents

The Hamburg Bill proposes equal representation for the three groups in the

In Hamburg, as in Hesse and Berlin school conferences will be able to elect headmasters for ten years and deal with the decisions made by other bodies such as the teachers' conference, the parents'

associations and the pupils' organisations. Christian Democrats in Hamburg, especially Horst Schröder, their education expert, claim that this scheme is no more than an attempt by the SPD to transfer the university solution to the schools without paying any attention to the problems peculiar to the schools. Objections to the election of headmasters by school conferences have not yet been given enough public attention.

The position of the various groups has

become clearer the longer the public discussion of participation schemes has continued. Many teachers fear that the new law will represent an incursion on their rights and seriously restrict their room for manoeuvre. Wolf Scheller (Handelsblatt, 17 August 1972)

School-leavers favour teacher training

M ore than ninety per cent of school-leavers with the higher certificate of education want to go on to study, according to a survey conducted by the Joint Commission for Educational Plan-

Announcing the results, Dr Bernhard Vogel, the Rhineland-Palatinate Educa-tion Minister and chairman of the Commission, stated that 133,000 of the 148,000 school-leavers interviewed wanted to attend courses of further education. A total of 90.3 per cent of the males wanted to go on to study while the emale total was 88.6 per cent.

The main subjects school-leavers hope to take are mathematics, electrical engineering, business management, general medicine, mechanical engineering, Ger-

Comparing the results with those of a

Minister Vogel stated that there had been a swing towards the technical, sociological and economic subjects.

This year's survey however is the first to include the 27,000 pupils at vocational colleges who are specially prepared for such subjects. Experts therefore claim that there is no real evidence for a trend towards the technical subjects.

A total of 36.8 per cent of the school-leavers with the higher certificate of education plan to become teachers two per cent fewer than last year. Vogel states that this drop — especially among those wishing to become teachers at elementary and special schools — is due to warnings that not all teachers will be able to get a job in future if the number of qualified people continue to rise. But the number of school-leavers wishing to become teachers at vocational colleges has increased, Vogel reports.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 30 August 1972)

What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

DIE WELT, Germany's great independent quality daily with nationwide circulation carries the answers to these questions plus full coverage of economic affairs. DIE WELT is available all over the Federal Republic and in more than 120 countries abroad. It is one of the world's very few really great newspapers. DIE WELT speaks authoritatively for West Germany all over the world. If you want to establish business connections with Germany or if you want to reach top people in the Federal Republic, then you need DIE WELT — both as reader and as advertiser.

DIE WELI

Hamburg · Berlin · Essen · Frankfurt/M. D 2000 Hamburg 36 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 1 Tel.: (04 11) 35 11 31 Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272

,				1
		1:		
(Coupo	n		
	oupo.	4 15		
	should like t			
) w	ELT. Please	send me	some fre	e copies
	gether with su			
10	Berner, with a	:	acuting.	
1				
		in advantal	! TOTI	
	ım interested		_	E WELT
			_	E WELT
	im interested der the head		_	E WELT
			_	E WELT
			_	E WELT
ur 	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur 		ing of		E WELT
ur 	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur Pl	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur Pl	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur Pl	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur PI N	der the head ease send me	ing of		E WELT
ur PI N	der the head	ing of		E WELT
ur PI N	der the head ease send me	ing of		E WELT

III OLYMPIC REVIEW

Girl outshine the men in Olympic gymnastic events

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

There is no doubting that the Munich Olympics showed how the girls and women in the gymnastics events have left the men far behind. Their finals were the absolute high spot of the first week of the

The battle for medals was the more engrossing for the improvement in performances on all four pieces of equipment since Mexico, which fascinated all the experts. Those who wanted to be among the leaders had to think up far more strenuous programmes with greater diffi-culties and perform them with greater exactness and more grace.

And what had been the trend for the past ten years - greater emphasis on more feminine movements - came to and horizontal bar were still to come. maturity and perfection at these Games. Experts were still filled with excitement Flexibility took the place of stiffness, flowing movements replaced static poses and elegance was everywhere in evidence even when the most difficult moves were being made. The whole was a great aesthetic pleasure from beginning to end.

When the analysis is made of the events in which the greatest originality, imagination and virtuosity were shown in the six disciplines for men and four for women it will be clear that the parallel bars for women were far shead of the classic men's disciplines, the bars and horizontal

The high point of all the Olympic

rowing regatta at Feldmoching near Murich he would be a happy man: "We

have upheld our third place in the world." In light of the fact that this

country slipped down to this third posi-tion some years ago his words sound

almost like scorn. Or perhaps it was respect for the GDR which achieved three

gold, one silver and three bronze medals

in the rowing events.

Professor Karl Adam is prepared to accept responsibility for the failure of the

gain the length that would bring us a

But this turned out to be clutching at a

straw, as experts had predicted weeks

ago. The outcome was unrest in the team

Slegfried Kuhlmey-Becker, whose boat

was ousted by Adam's in the middle of the year, is highly critical: "Adam used

the wrong training methods, as the success of the GDR and New Zealand

show. At the training sessions on the

Silvretta Lake he took the team past their

and a lot of kerfuffle.

Federal Republic rowing eight. He recom-

for the fifteen to nineteen year-old girls. As always the gymnasium was filled to the brim, with not one of the 12,000 places

Olga Korbut of the USSR was leading after six events before world champion Ludmilla Turischeva from the Caucasus and Karin Janz from the GDR. Nobody who knew the slightest about women's gymnastics could doubt that little Olga Korbut, only 5 feet nothing tall would at her previous performance.

Nobody, least of all Olga Korbut, could find an explanation for that second in which the "Sparrow of Grodno" lost the most valuable and most sought-after gold of all, that of the overall event. She made a mistake that even a rank beginner at a local gymnastics contest would be ashamed of. When swinging up to the top bar she was stranded with her left foot hanging to the ground. The spectators were amazed. They had made the little Russian girl their favourite. Experts shook their heads. Everyone was sympa-

gymnastic events came with the final of the all-around competition in eight events about to fall. The way in which a certain

too little thought to rowing!"

abilities. The medals were won by Ludmilla Turischeva, Karin Janz and Tamara

Our "chicks", the youngest team of all, finished behind the outstanding Soviet Union and GDR teams, the difference being 3.95 points, and the surprisingly strong Hungarians, the underrated American Girls, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Japan. The Federal Republic took eighth position. This was no disgrace when one considers that they were having to please a home crowd, and their average age was only sixteen.

Two teams again dominated the men's events: the Russians and Japanese continued their Olympic combat that has been going on since 1956. In that year the Russians won with a lead of 1.85 points. In 1960 in Rome and 1964 in Tokyo the Japanese had a lead of 2.50 points. In 1968 in Mexico City they increased this to 4.80 and this year the Sapanese went even further ahead of their USSR rivals by 7.20 points.

There was no doubting the greater poise of the Japanese team, but it does

Rowing President Dr Claus Hess peak and from there it was a downward slide." Dutsy Robertson of the New Zealand team had a different viewpoint. He said: "The Germans were too concerned about plastics and streamlined clothing and gave

If The provide the second research in the winner can be brought down in a moment Is quite horrific. It is the old trulsm, that all too often is forgotten - in Olympic tournaments the whole person is on trial and not just a few muscles and technical

The young ones

seem that their souring improvements of recent years have been halied. This applies not so much in their relationship to the top Soviet gymnasts, and in particular Nicolal Andrianov and Victor Klimenko. It applies far more to the style

If the criteria for great achievements in men's gymnastics are boldness, free swinging, originality, virtuosity and not robot-like playing for safety and precision then the best Soviet gymnasts as seen in Munich have almost caught up with the

Nor should we forget the remarks performance put up by the GDR item. Mexico four years ago they were 18 points behind the victorious Iapanese. But this year they were 11.55 points behind the Japanese and only 4.35 points behind the Japanese and only 4.35 points.

The Federal Republic team, Ehelic Glenger, Walter Mössinger, Gunter Spin Bornd Effing, Reinhard Ritter and He Häusler hardly managed to close the g between themselves and the Japanes any appreciable extent - 27.55 in Med co, 24.85 points this year, but when we finished in 8th position in Mexico were fifth this time.

The improvement was shown as more clearly in the overall indicate placings where Gienger performed and of well thought-out and eleganty i

The overall individual winner was a Sawao Kato from Japan. In his man ments he was more elegant thin is colleagues, but, as in Mexico, it was till the last of the eighteen events that was assured of victory.

Klaus Köste, 92 year-old gymnasi the GDR, whose strongest event he horizonfal bar did surprisingly well on vaulting horse. His landing was a perfect but his double somersmit n superb and he won the gold. 1 59 Friedensweg, Wesseling, near Co-less. She is a sixteen-year-old schoolgirt.

(Die Zeit, 8 September 115) int foot tall and weighs 145 lb. Her eyes are dark yet despite her (lympic gold medal she still looks a trifle on the shy side. Her hair is almost shoulder-long with a fringe in front. Olympic pressmen in poor condition doctor claims

ost of the lournalists in him little brain, but sporting individuals.

of following the Olympic Games, seems ing to doctors at the treatmente dhist the Olympic press centre, whe up to 150 journalists a day sout medical attention.

Five doctors were on duty to give round-the-clock service to journalist it Lampert said: "You'd think that promen covering sporting events would be the first the four-man team event in a duel with the GDR. Udo Hempel, Gimter shumacher, Jürgen Columbo and Günter lanz passed the finishing post well cating and more exercise. Apartiment case where a formalist's hear sopple beating and several circulatory dismanders of the alignments was too senous.

The home team, coached by Gustav killan and Karl Link, got off to a swift tart. They were in the lead after the first could and by the half-way mark the GDR tan was beat; the tactics had paid divisor. The winning team passed the post in full smagth, The ninners up called back

DIE WELT

ix-day event, has coached a four-man am to Olympic victory.

This country won the final four years: h in Mexico City foo, but was diswalified because Jürgen Kissnez was soved to have been guilty of an irregula-

lo. 545 - 21 September 1972

Ulrike Meyfarth - Olympics high-jumper surprise



Thike Meyfarth was born on 4 May 1956 in Frankfurt am Main and lives

The fans view sporting winners in a light military different from that in which

they see losers and also-rans. Winners are considered to be personalities, not just muck-bound athletes, all brawn and

Stumacher, Jürgen Columbo and Günter Huiz passed the finishing post well and of their intra-German rivals in a

time of 4 min. 22.14 sec. In the race for

third place Britain sprang a surprise stary on Poland to win Olympic bron-

Cyclists dual for the Gold

of secondary impor-tance. What matters is that they win. Viewed in this light Ulrike Meyfarth has in the past been no more than a highjumper with a pro-mising flop. Cameras have either been pointed at her pretty face or, from a dicreet distance, at a becoming pair of

for a sprinter but

then so is the power-

ful forearm of a ten-

nis ace. Renate Ste-cher's masculine run-

ning-style is likewise

legs as they run up and sail over the bar. One view or the other is all that has been seen of an outsider who prior to her Olympic performance ran to a personal best of six foot one and was only really sent to Munich to learn a lesson or two

from the world's top flight, among whose number she was not deemed to rank. She did more than live up to expecta-tions, though, and although her Olympic victory will rank as one of the greatest sensations in the history of the Games the most surprising point about it is not one that can be entered into the record-

remaining veteran of Mexico, entered the

Haritz bore witness to first-rate technique

and rode well together. Their change-overs worked like a charm and the rounds

After half the distance the GDR stood

(Die Welt, 5 September 1972) (Photo: dye)

not a chance. Only a breakdown or a fall

could possibly have changed matters.

passed by like clockwork.

Hempel, Schumacher, Columbo and

basbed-wire emplacements of top-flight competitive sport with its select band of athletes geared to the requirements of the day and now and again rank outsiders manage to bridge it.

Monika Pflug'a gold medal in the Olympic speed-skating event at Sapporo is a case in point. So, perhaps, is Mary Peters of Britain's gold medal in the pentathlon at Munich.

Both would seem to have found a gap and slipped through into the ranks of a select group among whom long-term plans are sacrosanct and form is felt to be as important as on the turf.

Ulrike Meyfarth ("At Schongau training camp we did virtually nothing but go sailing"), won Olympic gold in the Munich high-jump. Her six foot three and a half equalled the word record held by liona Gusenbauer of Austria and Ulrika only just failed at three attempts to clear

At the last national athletics championships she only came third. Now, over night, as it were, she has come to be a

This is a fact with which her parents (they are almost always there when Ulrike jumps and were naturally in the Olympic Stadium at Munich) will have to come to terms, for their daughter does not yet seem fully to have realised the change that occured for her in Munich between 14.30 and 18.45 hours on

The war of nerves among the 23 women high-jumpers as they waited their turns to jump seemed to pass Ulrike by unnoticed. She failed, for instance, to notice how Hona Gusenbauer grew increasingly hectic in her attempts to concentrate before each jump. The Austrian champion twice peeled off her track suit out of turn.

Rita Schmidt of the GDR knelt motionless on the run-up and gazed into the distance. Can it be that the favourite felt her prospects of success recede into the far-off distance?

Ulrike Meyfarth also failed to notice the impatient gymnastic exercises resonted to by Barbara Inkpen of Britain and the questioning glances cast in her direction by Yordanks Biagoyeva of Bulgaria.

Together with her team-mater Renate Garner and Ellen Mundinger the was delighted by every continue to the Federal Republic trio managed to scale from one jump to the next.

Yet Ulrike Meyfarth had long been the centre of attention, not only of the 80,000-strong crowd but more particularly of the favourites, her competitors, who instinctively realised the danger the girl with the number 168 represented.

Ulrike's jumps were the most attractive of all. Her style was faultiess as she carried her alender form over the bar. This, one sensed, was the form of an Olympic victor. Klaus Gehrmann

(Die Welt, 6 September 1972)

Joachim Schlücktermann (Neue Hannoversche Presse, 4 September 1972) Girl swimmers surprise the pundits

mended long oars so that extra pressure could be applied to the blades.

But the headwind made this tactical, technical finesse null and void and robbed the paramen of their strength. At 1,500 metres fley were done. The Faderal Republic's once proud rowing eight staggered past the winning post like a galleon that had been shot to pieces.

In what will probably be his last year as forther strength and was fourth in the Olympic Games. Annegret Kober, 15, from Siegen, is 5ft 11 ins tall, weighs 10 stone 71 bs and can be taken as an example of the "new can be

Karl Adam takes the blame

for the rowing debacle

trainer sixty year-old Karl Adam has made mistakes. It was not only the wrong In Munich this country's girl swimmers oars that were responsible for this failure, at long last emerged from the shadow cast ver. Kari Adam took a gamble and lost. He said: "I insisted on using the very years the men had reduced the girls to light Colani boat right up fill the last mere statistics. because this was the only way we could

The secret of this success is to be found in the Max Nitter School in Saarbrücken and its sports boss Horst Planert. The team spirit there, which extends far beyond the fields of sport, rubbed off on the Federal Republic ladies' team.

Unlike the men they managed to remain blissfully free from squabbles and so they were able to concentrate entirely on real business. Their final achievements went far beyond anybody's wildest

Heidemarie Reineck, 20, from Berlin

One year ago she was known only to the talent spotters of Federal Republic swimming. Today she is among the best in the world, has swum a European managed to make a breakthrough to ment in the performance. world class in the sprint crawl following bronze medal wins at the Mexico Olympics and the European championships in

The competition provided by Jutta Weber from Hamm, and the coaching by Heinz Hoffmann in Wuppertal which over them by their male colleagues. For brought her to maturity within a season, must have been a stimulus for her. In Munich both girls broke the 60-second sound barrier, clocking 59.7 seconds. Heide Reineck managed fifth place in the

Both Federal Republic relay teams, crawl and medley, swam into third places behind American and GDR girls in times that would have been world records a few weeks back.

The same applies to 17 year-old Gu-drun Beckmann from Düsseldorf another pupil of Horst Planert like Klaus and Angela Steinbach, Karin Bormann, and Silke Pielen. Gudrun made her way to Munich with a personal best of 1:06.8 in

Petra Nows, 19, from Bochum weith the Games with sports writers dismissing her as little more than a high-class least In the heats for the 200-metres broke stroke she might have been expected to make a quick exit. But she didn't Stroke is the second time since 1964 that made it to the first she first she will be the first she first she first she first she first she second time since 1964 that made it to the final, where with an excellent time of 2:43.4.

Annegret Kober, Gudrun Beckmi and Petra Nows were hardly rated at international awimning scene but Municit, but now firey are sudded

Municht, but now they are summanded the hortest properties.

DSV, the Federal Republic Swimming after the Munich Olympics even thought after the Munich Olympics even thought not all its medal hopes have been fulfilled. Preparations for the next goal, the led. Preparations for the next goal, the list world championships in Belgrade the first world championships in Belgrade the time for the DSV to hive off man the four beat Britain to reach the final, the time for the DSV to hive off man the four beat Britain to reach the final, the time for the DSV to hive off man the four beat Britain to reach the final, the time for the DSV to hive off man the four beat Britain to reach the final, the time for the DSV to hive off man the four beat Britain to reach the final, the team was rearranged for the final, place of Jürgen Vonhof, who raced in Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 September 1971

